

RUMOR DENIED AT WASHINGTON

That Dewey Had Fired Upon a German Warship.

30,000 RIFLES FOR INSURGENTS

A filibustering Expedition Reported to Have Landed and Distributed Quantities of Ammunition—Rebels Fire on the Cruiser Callao.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The rumor that Dewey had fired on the German vessel is denied at the navy department. It was added that it was not likely any additional vessels would be sent to Manila. The war department says the Philippine affairs are reassuring.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—At the instance of the German government the president consented to take under the protection of American commanders at Manila and other Philippine points the lives and property of German subjects who reside there. The explanation of the movement is the wish of Germany to release the German war vessels stationed in the Philippines for service in the Chinese coast where they will be needed.

MANILA, Feb. 28, 10 a. m.—The rebels fired on the cruiser Callao yesterday while Dewey was visiting the Mononock. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into Malabon church, demolishing it and killing a number of rebels. The factory at Malabon is reported as running night and day supplying ammunition for the insurgents. The Charleston and Concord have gone on a cruise after filibusters, as it is believed small quantities of arms are being landed at the northern ports. Everything is absolutely quiet, last night, inside and outside the city.

5 p. m. There was the usual desultory firing on various parts of the line. Two of the Twentieth Kansas were wounded.

Otis cables an additional list of wounded under various dates up to the 26th. On the line about Manila the number was eleven.

AMMUNITION FOR REBELS.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Reforma asserts that it has received reliable letters from Manila saying that thirty cannon, 30,000 rifles and several million cartridges from Japan were landed at Sual, on the west coast of Luzon and taken to Malabon.

MEDICINAL SUPPLIES SENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The hospital ship Relief has been ordered to Manila with all possible speed. She will carry one hundred and fifty nurses and a dozen doctors with medical supplies for an army of 25,000 for one year. Haste is being made in view of the near approach of the rainy season when it is expected sickness in the army will increase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following was received from Otis: A battalion of the Twenty-third infantry sailed for Oahu on the 26th. A battalion of California volunteers sails for Negros tomorrow. Everything has been quiet the past three days.

TO CRUSH COMPETITION.

Combination Expected Among Ship Yard Owners on Great Lakes.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—It was learned that a meeting of the representatives of ship yards on the great lakes was held in this city yesterday to discuss the proposed consolidation of the ship yard interests. It is stated the deal will undoubtedly be consummated and that within sixty days the new organization will be in working order. Practically all the yards on the lakes will be in the combine. It is proposed to purchase outright the Wheeler yard at Bay City, Michigan. The consolidation will involve millions of dollars invested in ship yard plants, and put an end to competition in the vessel building on the lakes.

WISCONSIN I. O. O. F. CONVENTION

Two Hundred Delegates Present—Grand Banquet to be Given at Close.

MEMORIAL, Feb. 28.—The grand encampment of Wisconsin I. O. O. F. convened at Marinette this morning with fully two hundred in attendance. Among those present at the opening session were Senior Warden W. R. Fish of Madison; Treasurer Wm. Humphrey of Watertown; Marshal F. A. Woodward of Superior; Outside Sentinel H. H. Kohorn of Stevens Point. The session of patriarchal militant convalescence is now being held. The encampment will continue throughout tomorrow and will conclude with a banquet. The city is decorated.

Enjoy Home Life.

by reading The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, price only 75c per year. Send order direct to "The Sentinel Co., Milwaukee, Wis."

CONSIGNED TO THE GRAVE.

Funeral of the Late James Wilson This Afternoon and Funeral of Peter Waltz.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon occurred the funeral of the late James Wilson from the family residence on State street, and it was largely attended by friends and relatives from the city and abroad, and also members of the Racine County Old Settlers' society. All had gathered to pay a last tribute to a pioneer, a man who came to this country when it was a wilderness and who saw it grow to one of the grandest communities in Wisconsin. The sermon was preached by Rev. Richardson, who paid a high tribute to the deceased as a man and citizen. There were many floral tributes and the quartette rendered appropriate hymns. The pall bearers were D. J. Morey, E. Sheriff, A. Hood, Mr. Sears, John Bacon and S. O. Dixon. A long funeral cortege followed the remains to their last resting place at Mount cemetery.

A. P. Dutton, president, and many other members of the Racine County Old Settlers who had known the deceased for over half a century, were there and on the laps of their coats they wore badges with the following inscription: "Racine County Old Settlers' Society. In memory of James Wilson. Born at Agio, Wash Co., N. Y., March 12, 1817. Settled at Racine County 1840. Died at Racine, Wisconsin, Feb. 24, 1899."

The funeral of Peter Waltz was held at 9 o'clock this morning from the St. Mary's church. The members of the Cigar Maker's Union were present in a body, and Schubert's band, of which the deceased was a member, were present in a body and the band played a dirge on the way to the grave.

NICARAGUAN CANAL

RIDER ENDANGERS THE

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Chairman Burton Will Allow it to

Fail Before Passing It With the

Nicaraguan Canal Rider.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Chairman

Burton of the house river and harbor

committee favors the allowing of the

river and harbor bill to fail rather than

pass it with the senate Nicaraguan canal

rider. The chairman explained that 62 bills

were favorably reported from the com-

mittee of the whole. Of these 39 were

for buildings in cities of the first class,

carrying \$7,250,000 appropriation and

would be given preference. The other

23 carried \$1,300,000. The bills were

then called up in the order provided by

the committee and acted on after Mad-

dox of Georgia, protested against the

amount allowed the south in comparison

with that allowed the north.

Among the bills passed was one giving

Eau Claire, Wisconsin, \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate

committee on commerce reported the

shipping subsidy bill with many restric-

tion amendments. Frye offered an

amendment limiting all payments under

the bill to \$9,000,000 per year.

The house army re-organization bill

came over from the senate and was re-

ferred to the military committee. A

special order of consideration of public

building bills was taken up.

In the senate Morgan secured the

adoption of a resolution continuing the

select committee on the Nicaragua canal

and authorizing it to hold sessions dur-

ing the recess of congress. A partial

conference report on the post office ap-

propriation bill was agreed to and the

rest were sent back to conference. Bills

were passed establishing a branch home

for disabled volunteers and soldiers at

Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C.,

regulating postage on letters written by

the blind in raised characters making

it third class. A bill entitling W. A.

Hammord, late surgeon general of the

army to the pay of brigadier general re-

ferred. A bill authorizing the president

to appoint to the naval academy acting

naval cadets who served during the war

with Spain.

HE KNEW THE REASON.

Spare Moments: Bobby—Papa, what

is natural philosophy?

Papa—Natural philosophy is the

GRIEF OF PARENTS AND BROTHERS

Of Vern Mattason, the Man Who
Committed Suicide in This City.

ARE COMPLETELY PROSTRATED

The Brother Sends a Letter of Thanks to the Coroner and Others—Also an Article For Publication as a Warning to Young Men and Women.

Coroner Stripple has received the following letter from a brother of Vern Mattason and also a communication that follows:

Paw Paw, Mich., Feb. 26, 1899.
Mr. C. H. Stripple, Coroner, Racine:
Dear Sir:—I am requested by my mother, Mrs. S. A. Mattason of Middleville, Mich., to extend to you her heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the interest you took in the burial of her unfortunate son, Vern Mattason. In this my brother Oliver and myself join in thanking you for holding the body till money could be sent you. The sad occurrence found us wholly unprepared, both my mother and brothers were so shocked by the terrible news that they were wholly unfitted for doing business. Mother is nearly prostrated with grief.

There was sent me two copies of the Racine News giving accounts of the tragedy and the coroner's inquest. As I read it no one but a brother under like circumstances can realize my feelings. Beneath the surface I see a first cause that the casual reader does not see, and for the benefit of the youth, young men and women of Racine, I would like to write a few lines for publication. It may be the means of calling a halt in some downward career, or causing some wayward boy or girl to realize the danger of disregarding a mother's advice.

THE CAUSE OF HIS TRAGEDY.

Paw Paw, Mich., Feb. 26, 1899.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:—I have received a copy of your paper of the date Feb. 14, containing an account of the self-inflicted death of Vern Mattason, who adopted this method to end his trouble on that date in your city. He has placed himself beyond the reach of an aged and grief-stricken mother, or the help of brothers who keenly feel the pangs of sorrow this sad affair has left in its wake. Still in it all an important lesson, and for the benefit of the youth, young men and women of Racine, I would especially write a few lines on what I know to be the first cause of this awful tragedy. The deceased was reared by a Christian mother, till at the age of about 16 he left the parental roof to mingle with the world. He was a good boy, and as a man he was neat, temperate and industrious in his habits. But for all this he chose in some things to disregard a mother's advice. He chose to disobey the fifth commandment, which says to every boy and girl, young man and young woman, "Honor thy father and thy mother," and it is impossible to overgrow the requirements of this obligation.

There are many ways by which father and mother may be dishonored. The least deviation from a right course is itself a dishonor to parents, whether it ever becomes known or not. To dishonor a parent is a transgression of God's law, and that is sin, and "the wages of sin is death." His trouble he told Mrs. Mattason was largely the result of his own choice between right and wrong. The condition of his mind was self-condemnation for a wrong cause and not insanity. Such is the result of yielding obedience to the desire of the flesh instead of being guided by and yielding obedience to the still small voice of the Holy Spirit which always says: "This is the way, walk ye in it." Young man, young woman, or whoever you are that reads these words, What choice are you making today? Are you disregarding the advice of a father or mother? It is written, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and this is an absolute truth. It applies to your case today. Are you living in a life that brings you under condemnation? Then escape for your life, for "the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." What a difference. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," and "Honor thy father and thy mother," by pursuing a right course.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. Mattason.

Greenoak Club Meets.

The Greenoak club of Mygatt's Corners met with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Van Wie last Friday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Zeisler, Mr. and Mrs. John Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Kitchman, Mr. Fred Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Crane. The evening was spent in playing progressive croquet. Mr. and Mrs. John Parker were the winners of the first and trophy prizes. Mrs. Parker was presented with a very pretty set of afternoon coffee spoons, while Mr. Parker carried off a healthy looking specimen of the monkey tribe, and judging from his plump appearance he must have taken a recent ride in Mr. Van Wie's milk wagon, even though Mr. Parker declared him to be stuffed with hay. At the close of the evening refreshments were served and Mrs. Van Wie was voted the champion sandwich maker.

BASE BALL MAGNATES MEET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The annual meeting of the National baseball league began here today. The session will probably be protracted.

KIPLING NO BETTER.

Still Struggling in the Clutches of Delirium and Fever.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The following bulletin was issued by Kipling's physicians at 8:30: "Kipling has not lost any ground."

At 11 Dr. Durham, Kipling's physician, said that there had been more free respiration and he hoped the crisis had been passed. H. H. MacC., son of the publisher, said Kipling has passed a favorable night, no new complications had arisen and there is a general feeling of hopefulness in the sick room.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the following bulletin was issued: "Kipling's condition does not improve. He still has symptoms due to inflammation of the upper lobe of each lung with delirium and fever."

STATE TO TAKE SAME RISKS.

Frost Bill Discussed at Madison

Which Places State Funds on

Same Par as Other Creditors

in Case of Insolvent Banks.

MADISON, Feb. 28.—(Special to the Journal).—The assembly disposed of most of its business on the calendar last night and had a short session today during which it killed the bill providing for the publication of the papers and addresses at the semi-centennial celebration.

This evening the members of the legislature will be given a reception at the Park Hotel by Acting Governor and Mrs. Stone.

Many petitions came into the assembly this morning and among the number one urging the passage of the bill reducing railroad rates to two cents.

The assembly took up the greater part of the morning in discussing the Frost bill to place the state on a par with ordinary other creditors in the case of insolvent banks. Colonel Rusk opposed the measure on the grounds that it endangered the trust funds, and Vanderhook took a similar position, holding that its passage would rob the people of security for trust funds. Frost upheld his bill maintaining that the state was in a position to demand an equal security and it ought to take equal risk with ordinary depositors. McGrath offered an amendment requiring the banks to furnish bonds to protect individual depositors. The bill and amendment finally went back to the committee on state affairs. Several minor bills were advanced to a third reading, including the one relating to the licensing of peddlers.

Of Interest to Housekeepers.

Inasmuch as the World's Fair and the Iowa and Minnesota State Boards of Health, condemned baking powders containing alum it will be of use to our readers to have an official list of some of the powders in order that they may be able to distinguish between them and the pure and wholesome cream of tartar article. This is not an easy matter, as none of the alum compounds is labeled as such, but all masqueraded as "pure," "best in the world," "more so good," etc. Our space will not permit of a complete list and we give the powders most generally sold in this section which are known to contain alum:

Calumet.	Hatchet.
Atlas.	I. C.
Camco.	Loyal.
Chapman's.	Primrose.
Chicago Yeast.	Reliable.
Crown.	Snow Ball.
Deliatesse.	White Cross.
Feld.	White Lily.
Gold Medal.	White Rose.
Grant's Bon Bon.	Zipp's Crystal.
Hotel.	

Reject all brands sold with a prize or at twenty-five cents or less a pound as they are made of alum. Be on the safe side and accept none other than Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which received the highest praise and honors at the World's Fair.

Egg Famine Broken.

The egg famine that has existed in all sections of the country, brought about by cold weather, is broken. Where eggs sold for 35 cents a few days ago they can now be purchased for 25 cents a dozen, and in some cities for 22 cents. Last week hen fruit sold for 22 cents in this city and today they are 30 cents a dozen and storekeepers say they are on the down grade.

Boys Return.

The two young lads named Lane and Holblithwhite, who left home last week and started for the farm of Lane's uncle, near Waterford and who were picked up by Oscar Spillman at North Cape, have returned home. The ads state that they went away of their own accord and that their parents had nothing to do with it and that they were at liberty to return home when they pleased.

A Full Line of Road Wagons, Buggies and

Subsies at Fish Bros' Wagon Co.

EXAMINING THE WATER CO. PLANT

Famous Experts and City Officials
Make an Examination.

WILL BE USED IN EVIDENCE

In the Injunction Suit Brought by the Boston Deposit Co.

INFORMATION CANNOT BE HAD

In Regard to the Findings of the Experts—Talk of the Litigation Being Settled—City Attorney Heck Is Non-Committal—Costs Are Piling Up in the Case—The Amount May Reach \$40,000—City Has Worked Hard.

Attorney J. J. Elanders of Milwaukee, T. T. Johnson, of Chicago, an expert engineer who is connected with the big drainage canal and a consulting expert of many large cities in the United States, City Engineer Erickson of Chicago, and Emil Guenther and Henry Kiser, expert engineers of this city, with City Engineer Burlingame and his assistants, and City Attorney Heck, yesterday afternoon examined the pumping station of the Racine Water company, also the intake pipe and well and machinery.

THIS INVESTIGATION,

or rather examination, is to use it in

evidence in the injunction suit brought

by the Boston company to prohibit a

test of the plant, etc., and which is now

pending in the United States supreme

court at Milwaukee.

On the part of the Water company

there was present Treasurer Charles

Bddy of Boston, Mr. Reynolds, an ex-

pert from the Allen works, Milwaukee,

Attorney Thomas Kearney, William

Leinig and his son Harry Leinig, and the

engineer of the plant.

NO INFORMATION

can be had in regard to the findings of

the experts. It is understood that the

engineer of the Water company operated

the engines and pumps while the city

representatives were taking observation

of things in general.

It is expected that the city representa-

tives will start taking testimony some-

time this week.

For a number of days past it has been

commonly reported that the whole litiga-

tion between the city of Racine and the

Racine Water company would be amicably

settled satisfactory. All concerned,

but upon what basis it is not possible to

ascertain at present.

A Representative of the Journal called

upon City Attorney Heck this morning

with a view of getting information, but

the gentleman was non-committal. He

said that he had nothing to settle, that

if any settlement was made it must be

done through the city council.

To a disinterested party it would ap-

pear that a settlement would be by far

the most economical plan. Costs are piling

up in the case and a gentleman who has

had experience with experts expressed

the opinion that if the suits continued

there would not fall short of \$30,000 or \$40,

000. There is the testimony of Rudolph

Herring, of New York city, who does

not give information for fun; then there

is the testimony of Mr. Kimball, of Des-

Moines, the fees for leading attorneys and

other expenses on the part of the Water

company. While on the part of the city

there is attorneys and expert expense.

Of course a settlement means the

dropping of the \$150,000 claim and the

additional claim of \$18,000 for alleged

excessive use of water by reason of the

flushing tanks.

The amount of work done by the city

of Racine in securing testimony in this

case is surprising and it will astonish

the people of Racine when it is made

public. The claims of the amount of

water used in the flushing tanks are simply

preposterous.

It is pretty safe to say that the suits

will be settled and that the Racine Water

company will give the test asked for

this year.

The Farmers' Paper

is The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel.

Why? Because it interests every person

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.

Mrs. Rounds of Chicago Gives Two Addresses Under Auspices of W. C. T. U.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were given fresh courage and inspiration for their work by the two fine addresses of Mrs. Rounds state W. C. T. U. president of Illinois. She spoke in the Baptist church Sunday morning, taking as her theme "Symmetrical Christian Character." The first requisite was faith in Christ and devotion to His service. Courage was an element of character too often lacking. She felt assured that the majority of Christian people believed the liquor traffic wrong—but not the courage to follow their convictions and do the hard, unpopular work necessary to accomplish the downfall of the saloon. She said she was glad she was responsible for no one's convictions but her own. She was sometimes asked why she was a Prohibitionist; she felt that she could not be a respectable Methodist unless she was, for her bible taught her that God's law was love, and "love worketh no ill to his neighbor." To license saloons to work that ill, was, by that rule certainly wrong. The choir of the Baptist church added to the pleasure of the occasion by appropriate music. "There's a shadow on the Home," a hymn written by Mary T. Lathrop, was beautifully rendered, Miss Susie Roberts singing the solo. The evening address was given in the Presbyterian church and was the occasion for a fitting tribute to Miss Willard, who has been a year in the western land. Mrs. Rounds spoke eloquently of the beautiful character and work of Miss Willard and took one of her sentiments as the text for her talk. Miss Willard said: "Nothing that touches humanity is alien to my sympathies." Mrs. Rounds said, she brought to her hearers the hard problem. No one of mature years was without problems of trial and perplexity which we were prone to think more difficult than other people's. She told a pitiful story of a drunkard's wife who came to her for help, her husband, in a drunken frenzy, having saturated her clothing with kerosene

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1899.
The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraphic report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities. The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the full satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:
The Weekly Journal, and a Woman's Home, Compensation one year, with "Panorama of our New Possessions," for \$1.40.
The Weekly Journal and a Woman's Home, Compensation one year for \$1.35.
The Weekly Journal and the Woman's Home, Compensation one year and the new Home Illustrated Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 160 pages, for \$1.50.
The Weekly Journal and Prof. Gleason's Horse Book, \$1.10.
The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for \$1.10.
The Weekly Journal and the Farm and Home one year for \$1.00.
The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home one year, and Handy Atlas of the World, \$1.25.
The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for \$1.00.
The Weekly Journal one year and the Daily Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for \$1.20.
The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for \$1.50.

Order Premiums Wanted With Paper.
It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes
in and out the city.

Cold again.
Deaths, cyclones and taxes are no respecter of persons.
The open season, proper, is drawing to a close.
A few days of this cold weather will fill the harbors up again with ice.
Be true to yourself, true to everybody else, and you will always have true friends.

It is asserted Racine has a less number of dunes than any city of its size in the country.

A water pipe burst on Grand avenue this morning and flooded the thoroughfare considerably.

Many of the streets in Racine are greatly in need of attention. They are in a deplorable condition.

The business of the municipal court would be greatly diminished were it not for what are termed drunks.

Merchants are anticipating an active and lucrative spring trade, and are governing themselves accordingly.

With uniform sidewalks on Main street, all concrete, this public thoroughfare would be greatly improved.

Drummers, with their samples of spring goods, are making their appearance, a sure sign that the migratory bird will soon follow.

Teams, unhitched, are frequently seen standing on the streets, and this is why so many runways are reported in the daily papers.

There is no disguising the fact that Racine has as many pretty girls to the square inch as any city of like population in the country.

The fact cannot be repeated too often nor too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people that every community, whether large or small, is just what its citizens make it—nothing more nor nothing less.

Last Saturday afternoon a pleasant surprise party was tendered Miss Annie Morgan of Park avenue, by her Sunday school class. The afternoon and evening was spent in games, singing, etc., after which refreshments were served.

Never become so egotistical as to imagine that the world cannot get along without you. To secure a conception of just how much you will be missed stick your finger in a bucket of water, draw it out and then look for the hole.

Strict attention to peddlers by the police has caused many of these oily-tongued bipeds to give Racine, a wide berth, and as a rule they are strictly unreliable and therefore are in no way to be

trusted. They are always on the beat and should never be countenanced.

This has been an exceptional winter, inasmuch as we have practically had no snow so far. How it will terminate no man knows, and of course remains to be seen. This is not said with any intention of the weather prognosticator. The snow fall today may give some sleighing.

Some of those of the ministerial profession are contemplating inaugurating a moral reformation in Racine, but not, however, until they receive positive assurance of a united co-operation of their members. That the field is an excellent one for such a move cannot be denied.

It is a shame, and a disgrace to know that there are men in Racine, who for a few paltry dimes, will sell liquor to minors until they become beastly intoxicated. There are some saloon-keepers, not all we are pleased to know, who make a practice of doing this and they should be heavily fined and their license revoked.

Show us a community where vim, energy and enterprise are displayed by its citizens, and we will show you industrial institutions of various kinds, and where the wheel of progress is heard to hum and evidences of prosperity are plainly visible on every hand, and also a happy and united people working in harmony, with one object in view, to wit: The up-building of their community.

There appears to be a strong undercurrent in favor of putting up good, clean and capable men for the various city offices at the spring election and electing them without reference to their political affiliations, but as to whether the movement, if undertaken, will meet the hearty approbation of the leaders of the respective political parties is a matter of serious doubt.

Education results in enlightenment, which is the only thing that will successfully and effectively do away with ignorance, prejudice, superstition and fanaticism, and this is why the better and more progressive element of this city has invariably, by votes and otherwise, sustained all propositions that had for their object the erection of public school houses, which are evidences of thoughtful consideration and stand as monuments to the memory, intelligence and enterprise of the citizens of our proverbially pleasant city.

A representative of the Journal and several other parties witnessed an amusing and laughable incident that occurred on Main street last evening. A young man and his lady friend were out for a walk and a little fresh air, and when near Fourth street, a smart aleck, and in Racine there is more than one, made some sneering and insulting remark about the lady, which was plainly heard by her escort, who immediately turned on his heels, walked up to the said smart aleck and gave him a severe punch in the face, and his gallantry was heartily commended by the eye-witnesses.

Social and Personal.
The condition of Frank Cary remains about the same today.
C. B. Rein and William Reil, of Burlington, were in the city yesterday.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Watson, a daughter, weight fifteen pounds.
Michael Higgins of Racine is registered at Hotel Lafayette, at Philadelphia.
George Larson of the Racine light house, has not improved materially the last few days.
Miss Anna Cringle of the Lake, left for Chicago this morning, to be absent about three weeks.
H. S. Durand of Chicago, formerly an old resident of Racine, is reported dangerously sick at his home.
Rev. and Mrs. David B. Cheney were called to Elgin, Ill., on account of the death of a nephew of Mrs. Cheney.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Buckholz, of South Dakota, have arrived in the city to attend the funeral of James Wilson, father of Mrs. Buckholz.
Dr. McDowell was called to Chicago Saturday night, by the death of his brother, Chas. E. McDowell, eight superintendent of the Kellogg Newspaper nation.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Hay Fever, Etc.
Sold by all Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

...Cash is the Niagara of the Business World...

It wipes away everything that attempts to resist it. By using its power you secure advantages that are clearly evident. Suppose you have \$8, \$10, \$12 or \$20 to spend on a suit or overcoat. See what it will do here. Comparison will prove to you that the old reliable house and the One Price System make a team that cannot be beaten.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW GOODS
In the new stock, you will find all that your taste or pocket-book demands, representing the manufactured skill of the finest makers of the world. The one-price way of doing business imparts to your dollar the same power that two dollars enjoys under the "any kind of price plan—large profits and things of the past." Hereafter we will sell alike to all—one price, one profit every time.

COMPETITION MUST BE DISTANCED—and we have decided to dispose of the stock of S. Wolff & Sons on hand as quickly as possible, and have marked everything at a price which will sell it quickly regardless of original cost or present value.
Each child or boy that purchases a suit of us this spring will receive as a present a large Buck Board Wagon, strong enough to hold a man.

You are Cordially invited to our Spring Opening on March the First.
Good Music in the evening.

S. WOLFF'S SONS, MODERN ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

WAS A RACINE COUNTY WOMAN

Wife of Albert A. Becker Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

HER FAMILY WELL KNOWN

Becker Is Charged With Murder of His Wife in Order That He Might Marry a Younger Woman—Every Surrounding Points to Murder.

From Daily of Feb. 27, 1898.

Under suspicion that he murdered his wife in order to marry a younger and a fairer woman, who is a mere child in years, Albert August Becker, a German sausage-maker, is in jail at Chicago.

His wife, who is missing and supposed to have been murdered, was a Racine county girl. Her maiden name was Theresa Hefenberg, and she was the daughter of a well-to-do farmer residing a few miles from the village of Waterville, and she was well known in that vicinity some years ago. The woman has been missing since Jan. 27, and every explanation for her absence ventured by the man under arrest has been found untenable and it is supposed that in the vast expanse of prairie in the vicinity of Becker's home lies buried the body of the woman. Blood stains were found in the man's house, in the barn and elsewhere, and he said the stains were from an animal, but chemists state that the stains are of human blood. Becker claims that he took his wife to the Goodrich dock and that she joined a man named "Mike" and that is the last he saw of her. The relatives of the woman near Waterville and a sister in Milwaukee have not seen her and it was the only place she could or would go if she left home. She had often informed neighbors that she was afraid Becker would kill her and that if she should disappear to notify the police.

In giving an account of the murder, a Chicago paper says:

"But little is known of the history of Becker. Before his marriage to his first wife in Milwaukee eight years ago he worked for several butchers in the Cream City. Theresa Hefenberg, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer living a few miles out from the city of Waterville, Racine county, Wis., was the name of his first bride. The couple met at a boarding house on Third street, near a bottling works, in Milwaukee. Both were boarding at the place at the time and it was a case of love at first sight on both sides. Within two weeks the pair were united in marriage and soon after moved to Chicago.

Becker has worked for Armour, Swift and other packing firms at the stock yards. His last steady position was as foreman of the sausage plant of Nelson Morris & Co., at the yards. He was an expert sausage-maker and a valuable man until the love of intoxicating drink got the better of him and his habits became irregular. This habit caused his discharge just before Christmas. Since then he has had no steady work and has picked up odd jobs wherever he could. Previous to living in the present home at 5017 Rockwell street the family lived in Fifth street, near the Panhandle railroad tracks.

"After the disappearance of his wife Becker lived at home alone in a modest house until Feb. 11, when he brought to the cottage a young girl, whom he introduced as his wife. The second Mrs. Becker, who was Miss Eda Sutterlin, became his wife early that day at the home of Father Freitag of the German Lutheran church at Fifty-second and Justice streets. The girl was married in a black dress which the neighbors claim is the same that Mrs. Becker No. 1 had worn for months. Becker at once, so it is claimed, told his new girl bride that he would not allow her to talk to any of the neighbors.

"He had been paying his addresses to Miss Sutterlin for over six months. A few days before his first wife disappeared he is said to have told her father that he was worth \$3,500 and asked the saloon-keeper to consent to his marriage with the daughter. The father laughed at him, as the girl was only 17 years old, but Becker persisted in pressing his suit. In the meantime the girl has in some way learned that there was a woman living in his home on Rockwell street, and questioned him about her. She says he told her that the woman in his house was the sister of a divorced wife and was employed by him as a housekeeper. Jan. 27, or the day the first wife disappeared, Becker won the consent of Eda, and before the wedding, went downtown with his future father-in-law, to whom, by the way, he was indebted in the sum of \$140 for money borrowed, and had a firm of lawyers in the Chicago opera house block draw his will, by the terms of which his imaginary bank account of \$3,500 and the home at 5017 Rockwell street were bequeathed to his bride to be, Miss Sutterlin, and the remainder of his personal property, including two horses, a wagon, a sleigh and two sets of harness, was willed to the father-in-law to be as security for the loan above mentioned. The license was then obtained and the ceremony performed.

OBITUARY.
From Daily of Feb. 27, 1899.

Winnipeg.

Mrs. Selma Winslow, widow of the late John Winslow, died this morning at her home, No. 1301 Center street, of pneumonia, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of England and came to this country nearly fifty years ago and had lived in Racine county all of this period. Deceased was a member of the First Baptist church and leaves relatives and friends to mourn her death. Time of the funeral will be announced later.

FELCH.
Mrs. O. A. Felch died at 12:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at Chicago, aged 69 years. Deceased was one of the pioneers of Racine county and lived in the town of Mt. Pleasant for over fifty years. She was a Christian woman and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. Her surviving children are Frank Sheldon, Mrs. August Fidler of this county, Mrs. Perbach of Chicago, and Mrs. L. W. Kilbourn of Waterville, Ill. The funeral will be held at her late home on Asylum avenue Wednesday at 3 o'clock p. m.

WALTZ.
Sunday noon Peter Waltz, a well-known young cigar-maker, died at his residence, No. 1310 Washington avenue, of pneumonia, aged 29 years and 2 months. A wife and two small children, the youngest but three days old, survive him, besides a father and mother who live at Fond du Lac, three brothers and three sisters. The deceased came to this city from Fond du Lac some seven years ago and found work at his trade, which was that of a cigar maker. Later he went into the cigar manufacturing business, in which he continued until his death. He was well known in musical societies, being a member of Schuler's brass band and also the Tennyson club. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

KNUSTON.
Peter Knuston died Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. Nelson, residing on Twelfth street, two blocks west of Mount cemetery, of heart trouble, after a long sickness, aged 39 years. He was a man held in high regard by all who knew him. A sister, Mrs. Nelson, one brother, S. Knuston, and parents in the old country, survive him. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house of his sister on Twelfth street.

INGRONTI.
Mrs. Peter Ingront, a resident of the town of Somers, Kenosha county for the past twenty-eight years, died last night of la grippe, aged 58 years. Deceased was a highly respected lady and a true Christian woman. A husband and one son survive to mourn the death of a loving wife and indulgent mother. The time of funeral will be announced.

PUCK. His Son—"When yer blow open a safe wit powder, don't it make an awful noise?"
Retired Burglar—"Well, yes! I've knowned it to wake up de policeman on de beat."

Biliousness
Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills
Pneumonia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE POLICE SENSATION.

No New Developments Reported Today—Official Charges Have Not Been Made.

From Daily of Feb. 27, 1899.

There is nothing new today in regard to the sensation in the police department, the facts of which were published by the local papers Saturday evening. It was the topic of conversation in private and public yesterday and today. Many ugly stories are heard, but such things must come up in the shape of charges before the newspapers can properly handle them. As yet no charges have been made to the police and fire commissioners and Chief Johnson states that no written charges have been presented to him. It is true that a woman was arrested on charge of intoxication, was fined in the municipal court \$5 and costs, and that Judge Fleit stated that the woman had made derogatory statements against a member of the police force and suggested that an investigation be made by the chief of police. A dozen or more men heard the statement and it was not long before the whole town was talking.

Other members of the police force feel that an investigation ought to be made as suspicion rests upon them while they are innocent. This morning Chief Johnson was seen and had nothing to say at present.

In all probability a consultation will be had between the mayor, police committee and chief of police. Whether the policeman under fire will be asked to resign pending an investigation remains to be seen.

It is understood this afternoon that a meeting of the chief of police, mayor and police committee will be held tomorrow evening and that the matter will be talked over.

As there is no provision in the civil service bill empowering two commissioners or the chief of police to remove an officer the question of what action shall be taken is rather complicated.

This afternoon it was reported that the officer in question had been asked to resign but that he said he saw no reason why he should resign and that he was willing to stand trial. He admits some things and denies others.

THE IRON BRIGADE.
Famous Iron Brigade Will Meet in Annual Reunion in This City Next September.

The reunion of the famous Iron Brigade, for 1899, will be held in Racine on Sept. 14. Citizens of the Belle City should do all in their power to make the gathering a big success. The old soldiers, with Gen. Bragg at the head, should be welcomed with open arms. No doubt the old members of the company will be here to make the preliminary arrangements, as the following letter from a member of the company and a former well known Racine man will explain:

Editor Racine Journal:
The Iron Brigade was invited to hold the reunion for 1899 in Racine and the invitation was accepted. Gen. Bragg, the president, has fixed the time the 14th of September, being the anniversary of the Battle of South Mountain, on which occasion it earned and received the name of the "Iron Brigade." It is my duty as secretary of the association to make the necessary arrangements and I should like to meet a committee of citizens for that purpose. I have written to S. M. Anderson in regard to the matter. The older residents of Racine will remember that they had a company in the immortal Second. I am particularly anxious that the reunion shall be a success, as my affection still cling to my old home and memory carries me back to the pleasant associations and early friendships which can never be forgotten, and it is a double pleasure as an officer of the association to serve it as well as the people of Racine. Set the ball in motion and I will come down. Col. Wheeler of the National home in Milwaukee will come with me.

Very truly yours,
Henry Sanford.

Philadelphia North American: "Willie" said his mother, "you have told me a willful lie. I know you ate that jam."

"Why, mamma," he cried, "how could you then tempt me to tell the story?"

Strong Drink is Death

DR. CHARTOT'S TONIC TABLETS

are the only positively guaranteed remedy for the Drunk Habit, Nervousness and Melancholy caused by strong drink.

WE GUARANTEE FOUR BOXES TO cure any case with a positive written guarantee or refund the money and to destroy the appetite for intoxicating liquors.

THE TABLETS CAN BE GIVEN WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT.

CHARTOT'S TONIC TABLETS cure Poverty, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, and all other ailments. Upon receipt of \$1.00 you will mail you four (4) boxes and return written guarantee of cure or refund your money. Price Boxes \$2.00.

Line Robinson Drug Co., Racine, Wis., sole agents.

CATARRH
It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Always Infallible. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the sense of smell and taste. No Cocaine. No Mercuries of any kind and no pain. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Always Infallible. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the sense of smell and taste. No Cocaine. No Mercuries of any kind and no pain. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York.

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JOHNSON'S ATTACK ON MCKINLEY

Accuses the President of Acting at
Instigation of Capitalists.

WHO ELECTED HIM TO OFFICE

Administration's Policy That of
"Christianizing with the Sword."

HIS REMARKS AMAZE MEMBERS

The President's Attitude in Regard to
Philippine Affairs Violently Abused and
He Accuses McKinley of Not Listening to
the Voice of the People—A Most Bitter
Invective Against the President and
Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Johnson of Indiana, delivered a carefully prepared speech in the house this afternoon in which he arraigned the administration in most bitter terms for its alleged imperialistic programme. He began by referring to the recent banquet at Boston, attended by the president and cabinet. He declared that Alger had been retained in the cabinet despite his incompetency because of contributions to the campaign fund in '96, and said that Long had the audacity to repeat a baseless charge that those opposed to the ratification of the treaty were responsible for the blood shed in the Philippines. He characterized the president's speech as the most disingenuous that ever fell from the lips of a chief executive. "Apart from platitudes and professions of virtue, it was," he said, "a carefully devised and sordid misstatement of facts."

If the president really felt that congress could determine on the future of the Philippines why did he not call an extra session of congress. He charged that the president had coerced the senate into ratifying the treaty. Christianizing with sword, civilizing with a cannon, he declared, was the administration's policy. The passage of the McKinley resolution which meant nothing, he said, was allowed for the purpose of lulling the country to sleep while he went ahead waging a relentless war against the helpless people struggling for liberty. Johnson's remarkable utterances amazed the members, who gathered in the aisles to listen. Johnson went on to declare that only the president could tell how the two-thirds majority to ratify the treaty was secured. The people did not endorse it. If he could hear the voice of self seekers about him, he would not hear the tread of a hundred thousand men he desired to enforce the crusade against liberty, but the murmurings of a mighty army of American people who would overthrow him in the end. He charged that the president's attitude was taken at the demand of selfish capitalists who furnished the money for his nomination and election and he had no doubt that they had already pledged him a re-nomination and re-election.

Johnson charged that these men had already secured valuable concessions in China, which the acquisition of the Philippines would benefit. vast concessions have already been granted in Porto Rico and Cuba. He had no doubt but that the board created by the president would farm out valuable franchises to the Americans, which property belonged to the natives.

RACINE HARBOR BILL

Senator Spooner Working For It—
Passage Means Much For
Us—John O'Laughlin's
Intention.

At Washington yesterday the river and harbor bill was taken up in the senate. On motion of Senator John C. Spooner, the amendment of the commerce treaty reducing the appropriation for the Surgeon Bay canal from \$30,000 to \$15,000, was restored to the former amount. Senator Spooner also asked that the items striking out the continuous contract provisions for the Racine and Sheboygan harbors be passed over, and it is believed the items will be restored either in the senate or in conference.

The securing of the complete appropriation for Racine means much to the city. It will save the coal merchants hundreds of dollars now paid out for excessive freight for coal; it will insure the largest vessels on the lake visiting this port and in all probability the establishing of a car ferry line between here and east shore ports.

The Journal has it from the best of authority that if the appropriation is secured and the breakwater assured between the harbor and North Point, John O'Laughlin, owner of the immense stone quarry plant at Ives, will extend his business to greater proportions.

Recently Mr. O'Laughlin purchased fifteen acres of land suitable for his business, located at North Point. At the present time it is put in and the harbor improvements carried through. Mr. O'Laughlin will build piers at the point, purchase a couple of good tug boats, erect or purchase scows and engage in hauling large quantities of stone to Chicago and other points.

TRUTH STUDENT.

Writes to the Journal in Regard to His
Religious Beliefs—From a
Sensible Standpoint.

Editor of Daily Journal:
I went to a religious meeting some time ago, to hear something on the "gospel of healing." Imagine my surprise when the leading spirit of the assembly knelt down and for fully fifteen minutes told God what he would like Him to do. "Oh, do thou bless brother so and so, do thou help this and that cause," and all the time referring to those present as poor, "miserable sinners," "worms of the dust," "united to call upon the name of the All Father," and so on. Now, just suppose a child should go to its parents and say, "Father, I am such a low-lived creature, such a good-for-nothing worm, I'm not fit to be your child. Please make me better, I want to be different, but I'm so weak and helpless."

If that father did his duty by such a child he would say "Shame upon you, to come groveling to me! Get up, and assert your manhood. Can you make anything of yourself by crawling on all fours. Have you no will power? Are you not endowed with reason? Are you dead to the power within you? Then go your way until experience brings you to your senses, and you learn what you are, and whither you are bound."

Or, another child goes to its parent and says, "Father, you've done a lot for me, you have given me wise counsel, a healthy body, a sound mind and have been generous in your gifts. I am grateful and I mean to build up a character that will be an honor to you. I know that I am capable of great achievements, and with your help and guidance I mean to make a noble career."

Which of these children is likely to win favor of the father, and which will be most apt to succeed, and make the world better for his existence?

Thought is the builder, and if we want to rise in our own or others' opinion we must first have self-respect. When we want our children to grow in grace, we don't deprecate them by telling them how bad they are, how stupid about their lessons, and so on. We try to be what we get credit for being—whether child, or man.

Some good souls waste a great deal of time and strength in making long prayers. Just as if one word we utter could change the Almighty one iota. Just as if God were to be influenced by one or another of the millions of prayers ascending to Him all the while. Of course one will say "but it shows God that we want his help and that we are not ashamed to acknowledge Him before the world."

Acknowledge Him! Why, every act of your life should be an acknowledgment of your faith and trust in the All Good. Your soul can be on its knees even at the desk, at the ball game, at the work bench. It is not your voice, but your thoughts and actions which are building your soul. The time for communion with the "Silence" is everywhere and any time, but best of all times is in the early morning when your eye closes from sleep and when your head touches its pillow at night. Then there are no disturbing influences, and the spirit seeks its own and gathers strength and health for the day's encounter. God is the same, yesterday, today and forever; not personal and changeable. Once for all he has endowed us with life, intelligence and will power. We can make our choice and it is the wrong use of our powers then we suffer the consequences. But we should not blame the Creator of good because we suffer. Parents are greatly to blame for much of the suffering, and for the false beliefs of their offspring. Fathers and mothers should make it the study of their lives during the pre-natal period to give their child a healthy body and a pure mind—give it the same moral advantages that Jesus had as he lay in the sacred inner cradle. Loving, elevated thoughts will give the child its birthright and it will come into the world not as a worm of the dust, nor a miserable sinner, but every inch a child of God.

The man who holds himself to the dust level has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. He doesn't know that the Christ within him can be nothing less than the Christ; doesn't know that the body is the holy temple, and calling it names is defiling it.

Let our thoughts be on health, strength, power, peace and good will, then you will come before His presence with praise and thanksgiving, not as wretches and beggars.

Once more, before I close this letter, let me beg of all who desire health to overcome evil with good. Perhaps if I say overcome ill with God, will make my meaning clearer. Let the life principle which is spirit, have dominion over the flesh. When a discord strikes you—strike back with spirit and say "Get thee behind me! I'll have none of you." Remember this is your duty to the Father.

Truth Student.

HEN FRUIT SCARCE.

Pittsburg is Experiencing a Famine in
Pigeon-Egg—Eggs Will Come High.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—There is a famine in eggs here and prices have advanced from 21 cents and 40 cents a dozen. Last week H. D. Miller of Philo, Muskingum county, O., arrived in Pittsburg and quietly started in to buy eggs. In a few days he had secured 1,000 cases or 30,000 dozen and now has the market cornered. Before coming to Pittsburg, Miller went out among the poultry farms and found the hens had been frost bitten during the blizzard. As it takes them several weeks to recuperate Miller says eggs will be selling at a nickel a piece before Easter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—There is an egg famine here. Eggs retail at five cents each.

BACKACHE is a symptom.

Something makes the backache and that something requires attention or the backache can never be permanently stopped. "I suffered for years with a long list of troubles," writes Mrs. C. KLENK, of Wells, Minn. (Box 157), to Mrs. Pinkham, "and I want to thank you for my complete recovery. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for women."

"I had severe female complaints causing terrible backache and nervous prostration; was dizzy most of the time, had headache and such a tired feeling. I now have taken seven bottles of your Compound and have also used the Sanative Wash and feel like a new woman. I must say I never had anything help me so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I sleep well at night, and can work all day without feeling tired. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all the credit, for I know it has cured me of all my troubles. I would not do without your remedies for anything."

Mrs. E. FURTON, of Meade, Mich., writes: "Two years ago I was troubled with constant backache and headache and was very nervous. I resolved to try your medicine and took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and on taking the third a tumor was expelled. I was a little frightened and sent for the doctor; and he said that it was fortunate for me that it came away. I got quite well after that and have your Compound alone to thank for my recovery."

Multitudes of women suffer constantly with backache. Other grateful multitudes have been relieved of it by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.



WEARINESS OF BACKACHE

GOOD ROADS AND STATE AID.

By Otto Dörner, Chairman National Committee on Highway Improvement, League of American Wheelmen.

Abstract of an article in Forum for February, 1899: It has been said that before we could thoroughly realize the difficulty of hauling on our common country roads, one of two things had to happen; either the horse must learn to talk, or else we must take his place on the wagon; and that the latter occurred when we learned to ride the bicycle. The League of American Wheelmen, with a membership which has grown beyond the hundred thousand mark is generally acknowledged as the most potent factor in the promotion of good roads sentiment. Since 1892, the league has maintained the Good Road magazine, which has been merged recently into the L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads, its weekly official organ. The L. A. W. sends its emissaries to good roads conventions and to the more important farmer gatherings, and the highway laws of a number of states have been improved through its efforts. Its latest undertaking is the printing of a million illustrated good roads pamphlets, and their circulation, by mail, among farmers, whose addresses are being gathered by the thousands by L. A. W. officials. The first 200,000 of these pamphlets have already been printed and mailed.

The losses from bad roads in the United States are enormous. The U. S. office of road inquiry explains that our average load of crops weighs practically a ton, while in Europe it is upwards of four tons, and often six tons. John M. Stahl, editor of the Farmer's Call, estimates that the annual cost of wagon transportation of the country is \$600,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 might be saved. Gen. Roy Stone, chief of the road inquiry office, has verified this by careful computations, and reports that the total haulage on the public roads each year is 313,349,227 tons, costing \$46,414,005.54, which constitutes over one-third of the

total value of farm products. He states that nearly two-thirds of this cost is due to bad roads.

The average farmer resents any interference with his road building methods, which he considers peculiarly his own affair. No reform, therefore, can be forced upon him, and any successful plan of road improvement must leave it optional with him to avail himself of its provisions. The initiative must be left in his hands. The state aid system seems to have solved the problem to the farmers' satisfaction. This system has been adopted in several states, but is most successfully in operation in New Jersey, where it was introduced through the combined efforts of the League of American Wheelmen and the leaders among the farmers. This system divides the cost of road improvement between the state, the county, and the abutting property owners. Improvements are made only upon a petition from the latter. The feature of the state aid system, which appeals most strongly to farmers is the fact that city taxpayers, large property holders and wealthy corporations are made to contribute to the cost of improved country roads, through the taxes and license fees now paid into the state treasury. The Farmers' National Congress, the most powerful agricultural body in the United States, passed resolutions last December strongly endorsing state aid as the solution of the good roads problem, and commending the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen to bring about its general introduction. The National Road parliament, consisting almost entirely of farmers, passed similar resolutions at its last annual meeting.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrhs, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing is so valuable as a reliable remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Just vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. Robinson Drug Co.

The Republicans carried Philadelphia on the majority by 100,000 plurality. This was, it is true, only a spring freshet, but yet enough will remain to soundly thrash the Democratic free silverists later on.

Relief in Six Hours.
Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by NEW GIBBARD'S SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE.

This great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female, is a relief to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. It is a sure and immediate relief. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.
Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

Not all the people in the Philippine group are disputing our authority, for on some of the islands United States authority is supreme. The Uchin Island and people of that city are ready to receive us with welcome.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. Robinson Drug Co.

Next summer on some of the 90 degrees in the shade days, people may recall the accounts of forty-two-inch ice by nature's processes in the winter.

\$100.—Dr. E. D. Drichon's Anti Diarrhetic.
May be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of bowels, or who is suffering from colic and young colic. It arrests the trouble at once. \$1. Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

There is lots of devilry going on in the Philippines, and our generals feel nothing but remorseless proceedings will check it.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases and especially DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It is their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Robinson Drug Co.



THE ELECTRIC ROAD MAY BE SOLD

Steps Taken by M. R. & K. Electric
Railway to Secure Franchise.

EXCITES THE KENOSHA PEOPLE

It is Stated That the Railway May Soon
Pass Into Other Hands—May Be-
come Property of Milwaukee Co.
—Kenosha Ready to Fight.

The coup d'etat made by the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric company to overcome the franchise obstacles by putting in a line of motor carriages in Kenosha has been the one topic of conversation in official circles in Kenosha, and a plan is being formulated to defeat any movement of this kind on the part of the company. Mr. Bishop has issued an ultimatum to the city council stating that if no action is taken on the ordinance granting his company a franchise on next Monday night the company will at once put automobiles into service in Kenosha. Ald. Gonnemann and Gorman, who have the street railway matters in hand, said today that if Mr. Bishop should attempt to put this scheme into operation, the council would retaliate and would fight the action to a bitter end. Ald. Gorman stated that if the company attempted to play this trick an emergency ordinance would at once be presented, providing for the placing of a heavy license on all such vehicles operated by the company in Kenosha. The statements of the aldermen, while they claim to consider the announcement of the electric railway company a bluff, have brought out that a crisis is impending in the franchise war and it may be settled before the week is ended. The fight which has heretofore been between the three ordinances introduced by W. T. Schott of Chicago, J. W. Wegner of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha company, has now narrowed down to a fight between the latter two, and it has developed today that the ordinance introduced by J. W. Wegner is proposed by a company known as the Kenosha Traction company, having for its backers John I. Beggs, Charles Paster and H. C. Payne of Milwaukee. This fact was announced today by Ald. Charles H. Gonnemann, head of the committee having in charge the railway ordinances, and the discovery will make a very decided change in the way in which the proposed franchise is considered. The ordinance presented by the Milwaukee men is the most favorable ever presented to the council and with such backing behind it the committee are considering it in a very favorable light, and its passage would not be surprising. Mr. Wegner stated to a city official a short time ago that Mr. Beggs and his company had been desirous of adding the M. R. & K. to their lines for some time and that they are now seeking to secure control of the southern terminus of the road in order to force a sale from the Racine company.

General Manager John I. Beggs of the Milwaukee company was seen today about the story from Racine and Kenosha, and passed it off with the remark: "Well, those fellows know more about it than we do. There are no negotiations pending for the purchase of that property; we do not expect to purchase it, nor do we want it."

There is a probability, however, that the Racine-Kenosha road will shortly pass into other hands, and if it does not become the property of the Milwaukee company, it is believed that it will be bought up by a strong new interstate electric railway corporation which will undoubtedly own and operate, before many years, a continuous line from Milwaukee to Chicago. There is now only a gap of sixteen miles separating the different electric lines along the lake and in operation between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Matthew Slush, president of the M. R. & K. road, was seen by a Journal representative this morning and he said that there was no truth in the reports that the road was to be sold or that any negotiations were pending for the sale of the road. He admits, however, that sometime ago negotiations were pending with a view of consolidating the M. R. & K. and the local Belle City Street Railway lines, but that that was now off. For the successful operation of the two properties he believed that consolidation would be the best thing and he believed such a happening would be for the advantage of the public. He had no doubt but that in time the whole line of electric railway between Chicago and Milwaukee would be operated under one system and that such a change would be a natural thing.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the famous little pills. Robinson Drug Co.

For Over Fifty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, cures the gums, relieves the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

Happily is the man or woman who can eat a good hearty meal without suffering afterward. If you cannot do it, take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and cures all forms of Dyspepsia and indigestion. Robinson Drug Co.

THREE HUNDRED PICTURES

Of Our New
Possessions

DESTINY has suddenly made the United States an empire. The fortunes of war have added to her care and ownership rich tropical island in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They are Uncle Sam's; yet they are strangers, for want of accurate pictorial knowledge of them. This want is now fully supplied by this new book of photographic views. Turning its pages is like the passing of a grand panorama. Its realistic pictures present to the eye beautiful and marvelous sights in those fertile island countries. The book also includes numerous fine scenes in the United States associated with the Spanis-American war; as, camp pictures, life in the army and on war-ships, etc., etc.

Grand Photographic Panorama . . .

In this book are pictures of street and city views, of country and mountain scenery of rivers and sea-coast sights, of interesting objects and strange people in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, which give an accurate knowledge of the beauty of these rich tropical islands, the customs of their inhabitants and their modes of living and dressing, of their dwellings and occupations, public buildings and churches and other sights and scenes which strike American travelers as typical, curious and wonderful. There are views of life in camps, on the march and in battle, in America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and scenes of life on war-ships in peace and in war; in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at Manila and Santiago.

A Partial List of the Photographic Views

Cuban Scenes

Bird's-eye View of the City of Havana.
Morro Castle, Old Fortress at Havana.
A Large Sugar Plantation in Cuba.
A Spanish Bull Fight in Havana.
A Spanish Matador.
Magnificent Palace of Captain-general.
Typical Home of Cuba's Poor.
Insurgents in a Forest Stronghold.
Intrenchments at Camp McClellan.
Tomb of Columbus, in Havana.

Porto Rican Scenes

Camp of American Soldiers, Porto Rico.
Bird's-eye View of the City of Ponce.
Spanish Barracks After Bombardment.
A Panorama of San Juan Harbor.
Statue of Columbus in San Juan.
A Native Poultry-render.

Hawaiian Scenes

Raising American Flag Over Hawaii.
Gathering Sea-bird's Eggs by Carloads.
The Royal Palace at Honolulu.
Crater of Immense Volcano.
Hakone.
Group of Hula dancers.

Philippine Scenes

Bird's-eye View of the City of Manila.
An Exciting Cock Fight.
A Native Passenger-cab in Manila.
Street Scenes in Philippines Capital.
Methods of Punishing Prisoners.
A Rude Method of Plowing.
The Draft Animals in the Philippines.
The Garrote-Spanish Execution.
A Moro Family from the Interior.

Army Scenes

Regimental Scenes at Various Camps.
Soldiers Leaving Washington for Front.
Portable Cavalry Blacksmith-shop.
Rough Rider in a Toss-up.
An Unexpected Roll-call.
Court-martial in Session.
A Crack Company of Colored Troops.

Naval Scenes

Wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor.
Handling Rapid-fire Guns During Action.
In the Fighting-tops.
Pictures of War-ships' Mascots.
In the Washington Navy-yard.

A Gigantic Premium Offer :

PANORAMA OF OUR NEW POSSESSIONS, Cheap at \$1.00 a copy
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, a fine Magazine, price 1.00 a year
THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL, a great newspaper 1.00 a year
Grand total for all three . . . \$3.00

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, a fine Magazine, Price 1.00 a year
THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL, a great Newspaper, Price 1.00 a year
Grand total for all three . . . \$3.00

NEW HOME ATLAS
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
and
THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL
Three For \$1.50

Woman's Home Companion is a very handsome dollar-a-week journal. It is printed on fine paper and profusely illustrated. It gives 32 to 40 pages a month, each page 11 by 16 inches, and a new and beautiful cover in colors every issue. Its editors and contributors are the most popular American writers; in short it is an ideal family magazine, magnificently illustrated! The regular price is One Dollar a year, and it has over 325,000 subscribers. For a free sample copy, address Woman's Home Companion, 149 Nassau St., New York City. In order to introduce their paper to our readers the publishers of Woman's Home Companion have given us a very low price, which enables us to make the bargain offered above.

The New Home Illustrated Atlas of the World, 160 pages, it is a splendid book. In fine colored maps, in pictures and in reading matter the New Home Atlas is equal and better than those being sold by agents for \$5 a copy and upward. It has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the changes in the world's geography and history, caused by America's recent victory over Spain. It is especially full and complete in maps, descriptions, statistics, etc., etc., of our new possessions. In the New Home Atlas there are fine colored maps of every nation, state and island on the globe, with a description of each, including location, size, population, topography, productions, climate, inhabitants, forms of government, capitals, etc., etc. The large maps show the correct boundary lines, mountains, rivers, harbors, volcanoes, deserts, ocean cables, canals, railways, cities, etc.; also information about the ocean current, trade winds, zones, latitude, and longitude, etc., etc. It is impossible to describe this splendid Atlas in limited space. It cost many thousands of dollars to make the maps, engravings and plates, and it is only because it is printed in enormous editions that it can be furnished at such a bargain. It contains a complete and encyclopedic information, so arranged that it can be turned to in a moment by any one. An indispensable book for the home, office and school room.

SHERIDAN DRIVE BILL SUBSTITUTE

Senator Eaton Confident of New
Bill Becoming a Law.

COST TO EACH COUNTY \$1,500

A. P. Colby of Union Grove Named as One
of the Commissioners—Line of Road
Mapped Out—Cudahy to Build
a Branch Line.

When Senator Barney A. Eaton left for Madison at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he carried with him a substitute for his Sheridan drive bill which will be placed before the senate committee on roads and bridges at 8:30 Thursday evening, and there discussed. Mr. Eaton said he hoped the bill would become a law, as it would be an improvement that would pay for itself.

"Besides forming a broad and beautiful pleasure drive between Milwaukee and Chicago," said he, "it will form a military road from Fort Sheridan to Milwaukee. The expense of surveying the road and of building it will be more than compensated by the increase on the value of property caused by the highway. I expect that part of this end of the road will be built by private subscriptions, and this will decrease the cost to the public."

Senator Eaton said he estimated that in addition to the \$500 fixed as the maximum for each county as the cost of laying out the road, the total cost to be paid by the towns in each county for damages and construction, would be about \$1,000.

The text of the substitute bill is as follows:

COMMISSIONERS ARE NAMED.

Section 1. Jared Thompson, Jr., Chas. Koch, A. P. Colby, William Smith and George Yale, and their successors, and hereby appointed commissioners, with full power and authority to survey, lay out, establish and open a state road, from the south line of the town of Pleasant Prairie in the county of Kenosha, at a point near the shore of Lake Michigan, thence northerly along or near the shore of Lake Michigan, through the said town of Pleasant Prairie, and to and through the city of Kenosha, and through the town of Somers, in the county of Kenosha; through the town of Mount Pleasant and the city of Racine in the county of Racine; and through the town of Oak Creek and the city of South Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee; and through the town of Lake, in said county, to the southern limits of the city of Milwaukee.

TO AWARD DAMAGES.

Section 2. Said commissioners shall have the power to award damages and to settle for damages with parties who may feel aggrieved of said damages by the opening and laying out of said highway, and to settle with parties who may feel aggrieved of said damages by the opening of the road. Any party aggrieved by the award of damages may appeal therefrom to the circuit court within sixty days from the time said commissioners shall have filed their award of damages in the county clerk's office; said appeal shall be taken and heard in the same manner as appeals provided for in section 1299 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, excepting with the county clerk.

Section 3. The said commissioners may lay out said road along or upon such parts of existing highways or streets as may seem to the said commissioners available for the purpose, and except in any incorporated city or village through or into which such state road shall extend as so laid out, established and opened, may widen, alter or discontinue the same.

COST OF LAYING OUT ROAD.

Section 4. Compensation for laying out, establishing and opening said state road, said commissioners shall each be entitled to the sum of \$5 per day for each day's service in laying out, establishing or opening said road, but the total amount of such compensation to be paid of all said commissioners shall, in no event exceed the sum of \$1,500, of which no more than \$500 shall be chargeable to each of the three counties. Said commissioners shall also have power to employ such assistants, not to exceed five, who shall receive not more than \$5 per day for each day's service.

Section 5. Any three of said commissioners may act without the presence of the remainder of said commissioners.

WORKING EXPENSES BORNE BY COUNTIES.

Section 7. The expenses of the commissioners, their assistants and surveyors in laying out, establishing and opening said road shall be borne by the several counties in which said road is laid out in the proportion which the length of the road laid out in each county bears to the whole length of the road. A statement of all such expenses chargeable to the several counties shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of each county against which the same is charged, at the time of the filing of the commissioners' notes and survey, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the county board of supervisors of each of said counties forthwith to audit and allow the same paid out of the county treasury, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Section 8. The general provisions of the Wisconsin statutes with reference to the laying out, opening, establishment, maintaining and repairing of highways and of state roads, where not inconsistent herewith, are declared to be applicable hereto.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

It is said that if the bill passes, the South Point Land company, Patrick Cudahy and the South Milwaukee company, all of whom are interested in real estate in the south part of the county, will construct the drive from South Point to South Milwaukee, a distance of about ten miles.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Feb. 22, 1899.

Rob Nugent and Will Gorman went out to Eagle Lake to fish on Tuesday, Feb. 21. They reported a jolly good time with everything in their favor. Their statements were verified, however, as on their return home, we would judge from all appearances that everything had passed off favorably, as they smilingly displayed a goodly number of fish. They took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Cox.

Steve figured in the day's sport also. Mary Horton sprained her foot quite badly the night of the Bufon fire, but is now improving quite rapidly. Mrs. E. P. Heidbrink has returned from her visit in Kenosha, and is again handling Dr. Ward's remedies to her patrons.

The grip has confined Mrs. Lewis to her home for several weeks, but she is now improving quite rapidly.

James Dixon was quite badly injured in the Bufon fire by being caught in a wire-fence. They are not just the thing when a person is in a hurry, as Mr. Dixon can testify to.

Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Myrick are both quite feeble, and the Bufon fire gave them a severe scare.

The demand for water in Union Grove seems to have been supplied, as the streets in some places are overflowed.

E. M. Minton has just completed a new truck, and uses it to move McCormick machines from the depot to his shop, and will probably loan it to farmers to remove machines to their homes, when such machines are purchased of him.

Wm. Donald received a carload of lumber on Monday for use in the erection of a new house on his farm.

Mrs. J. W. Dixon visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mattie Lavi at Eagle Lake on Tuesday.

The loss on James Bufon's house of \$400 was allowed by the insurance adjuster on Monday. Mr. Bufon will immediately rebuild.

Miss Jeanette Murdock gave a party Saturday evening in honor of her friend, Miss Miller, of Kenosha.

The revival services at the M. E. church are largely attended and much good is being accomplished.

Rev. Robinson of Sussex, is assisting.

Little and Hudson Backman of Somers spent Friday with friends in Union Grove and vicinity.

Mr. Larson of Delavan spent Saturday and Sunday with Harry Hambricht.

Mrs. Kees and daughter, Laura, also Miss Colby of Burlington, attended the Woodmen dance last Friday evening.

TO AWARD DAMAGES.

The dance given by the Foresters was well attended and was one of the most enjoyable events of the season. The cake walk being one of the chief attractions of the evening. The cake was won by W. W. Storms and Miss Laura Kees.

Miss Pearl Edmund spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of her parents.

Prof. Lawton and wife attended the teachers' meeting at Mygatt's Corners Saturday, and report a pleasant and profitable time.

Miss Mattie Brown who has been the guest of Milwaukee friends for some time past, returned to her home near this village Monday.

Miss Susan Adams, who has been working in Harnett & Campbell's of Racine for the past year, is spending her vacation with Union Grove relatives and friends.

Mrs. Will Murgatroyd has been seriously ill. Her many friends will be pleased to hear that she is on the road to recovery.

Jas. Bufon and daughter, Pearl, were entertained by Salem relatives and friends last week.

Grandma Hulett is quite sick at her home near the village.

Dr. Alfred Buchanan, accompanied by his niece, Flora Packard, started for the Hot Springs last week. Flora will be greatly missed by her many friends in this section as she was a general favorite with all.

The Union Grove High School Literary society have accepted the challenge of the Yorkville Debating society to meet them in joint debate next Friday evening.

Wesley Wilke, Joseph Martin and Clarence Slight have been chosen to represent their society at Yorkville. A fine program is being prepared.

The many friends of Harvey Dixon are inclined to believe that the young gentleman and his spirited horse have been having a serious time in the effort to find out which was master: a buggy minus a dashboard; a man minus a hat and a pair of gloves, and a badly battered harness was the result—but Harvey proved to be the best man.

The True Blue club have decided to give another of their enjoyable dancing parties on the 17th. As Nov's orchestra had an engagement to play elsewhere that evening the boys were so fortunate as to secure the services of Welch's orchestra of Delavan for the evening. Everyone came and extend the invitation to your friends.

The young people surprised Stanley Powies at his home last Tuesday evening. The evening was much enjoyed by all. Various games and music were the features of the evening.

Fred Swantz spent Saturday with relatives at the county seat.

W. W. Storms, county superintendent, was seen on our streets last week. He

AN AWFUL BAD CASE.

Lawyer at One Stage Thought it
Would be His Last.

Passed Many Sleepless Nights on Account of It—How He Won a
Signal Victory.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27.—

Lawyer A. B. Bunting has won a most notable victory.

"I was troubled for three years with weakness of the bladder and kidneys," says the lawyer, "and I could not get any relief before I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I could not sleep well and would have to urinate several times at night. Now I can sleep soundly throughout the night. I give the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I can highly recommend them."

Lawyer Bunting is one of many thousands of cases that have been cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the only recognized remedy for all kidney diseases.

Dodd's Kidney Pills strike at the cause of the trouble and remove it for all time, banishing torture and making life sweet again.

Don't be discouraged because you have used other remedies to no purpose, but try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure, no failure having been scored by them.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by druggists at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

visited the different apartments of our school.

Paris friends and relatives of Jas. Bufon participated in a donation for the benefit of the afflicted family last Wednesday night. Mr. Bufon and family have many true-hearted friends in Union Grove and vicinity who are now loaned to be able to prove their friendship in such a substantial manner.

Miss Emily Kiddleboon of Burlington, attended the dance Friday night.

Miss Sara Williams is the guest of her brother, Tom Williams, of Blomend, Ill., this week.

Miss Lizzie Swantz attended an entertainment given by pupils of the Frying school under the able management of their teacher. The little ones performed their parts in a truly creditable manner and were greeted by a large and appreciative audience.

Miss Peris, assistant principal of the High school, entertained her father last Saturday.

Alvin Mullet of Racine, spent Sunday with his mother.

Miss Essie Wilke, who teaches in the Ed. Buchanan district, attended the teachers' meeting at Mygatt's Corners, Saturday.

Mrs. Richard Russel has been confined to her home for a few days past with the grip.

The cake walk has appeared in town in full blast. Old and young seem to be afflicted with it in bad form. The boys even using Main street to practice in. When you see a good young man it along outside the city limits.

Mrs. E. W. Treat is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss Cora Donald of Racine, was entertained Sunday by her uncle, C. H. Thompson, and family.

Edith Meredith is so far recovered as to be able to take her place at school again.

WESTERN UNION.

Western Union, Feb. 28, 1899.

Mr. Elmer Butler who has been visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Ed. Fancher, has returned to his home at Beaver Dam, Wis.

Mrs. Treadwell is quite sick with the grip.

Mr. John Parker and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Nelson took in the George Washington social at Mygatt's Corners on last Wednesday evening, Feb. 22.

Mr. Philander Toly is slowly recovering from his long siege of sickness.

"Old Glory" was seen flying from the flag pole in school district No. 12 on Washington's birthday.

Professor W. W. Storms visited school in district No. 12 last Wednesday.

Mr. Elmer Butler bought a valuable horse of Mr. Ed. Fancher. The colt was shipped to Mr. Butler's home at Beaver Dam, Wis.

Mr. Mel Secor, who has been quite sick, is able to be around again.

The Crookston club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Van Vleet at Mygatt's Corners on last Friday evening. After an exciting contest the first prize was won by Mrs. John Parker. It consisted of a beautiful set of gold plated spoons. Mr. Parker easily won the booby prize as usual. John is becoming an expert at winning booby prizes and has his house full of them. This one is a stuffed monkey. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Zisler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George Van Vleet, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Ketchikan, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Crane. Before departing for home refreshments were served and the members, one and all, agreed that nothing was lacking to make the good time complete.

Miss Lillian Brown is visiting friends in Milwaukee.

Dr. Buchanan drove out from Racine last Wednesday to attend Mr. John Johnson who is dangerously sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Abraham Van Wie, who has been

dangerously sick with appendicitis at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Fink, is slowly recovering.

Miss Sadowsky of Beaver Dam, is working for Mrs. Ed. Fancher.

J. Z. Collier of the Journal, was seen in this vicinity last week.

Mr. Ed. Nelson is working on his new barn.

A very pleasant surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown on last Wednesday evening, Feb. 22d. The evening was spent in singing, speaking and musical exercises. The principal participants were Miss Effie Warner, Prof. Ralph Warner, Miss Olga Myrup, Miss Clara Hansen and Miss Mamie Hertzog. After the exercises refreshments were served.

Mrs. Bert Butler who has been visiting her father and mother, has returned to her home at Beaver Dam, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Butler contemplate moving to Michigan where Mr. Butler is at the present time, acting in the capacity of agent for the Adams company of Racine.

It is rumored that the hay press will soon be put in operation. It is now owned and controlled by C. A. Brown.

Mr. Ed. Nelson traded horses with Peter Anderson last week.

COUNTY GLEANINGS.

Items Gathered for Journal Readers from
Neighboring Towns.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Hanson, in the town of Norway, by Rev. W. A. Rasmussen, Mr. Thorvald Thronson and Miss Helena Hansen. The above happy evening occurred on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, 1899, in the presence of about sixty relatives and intimate friends. The bride looked beautiful in a costume of white lawn trimmed with Valenciennes lace and carried a bouquet of roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Anna Hansen and Miss Emma Thronson, were dressed in white organdie trimmed with lace and ribbon and carried bouquets of red carnations. The groom was attended by Mr. Ezra Overton. After the ceremony a bountiful supper was served and the remainder of the evening was spent in music, games and social chat.

The presents were unusually rich and appropriate, showing the high esteem in which the young people are held. They will leave next week for Toronto.

Dual county, Dakota, where the groom expects to locate on a Dakota ranch. The contracting parties are well and favorably known. The bride has taught school successfully near Waterford for a number of years and is a young lady of many accomplishments and good graces.

The Heinz Pickle company of Pittsburg, the largest concern of its kind in the country, has had agents in Burlington looking over the ground with a view to establishing a factory. They were favorably impressed with the city and its facilities and would, under certain conditions, locate a packing house. They ask that a site be donated and that the farmers agree to raise 200 acres of cucumbers for one year for which a certain price would be paid. The matter is well worth investigating further, especially by the farmers, as the company propose to establish a factory that would distribute about \$20,000 per year among them. Let there be interest enough taken in the matter to call a meeting in the near future and talk over the matter.

The Wisconsin Condensed Milk company are paying for January milk \$1.18 for 4 per cent. milk, and are offering for March \$1.12 for 4 per cent. milk. The daily receipts of milk are commencing to increase so rapidly that the company is required to make more improvements in the shape of condensing machinery in order to meet the daily supply of milk that is expected the coming season. The company now has three brands on the market that is meeting with universal satisfaction, namely, the Lion, Sun and Cream brands. The receipts of milk at present are about 20,000 pounds a day.

Mrs. Harriet Albee of Waterford took her departure for Oklahoma the first of the week to visit her daughter, Mrs. L. L. Hoover. We understand that notwithstanding the lady's advanced age she has pluckily decided to pre-empt a homestead for her grandson.

Miss Nellie Wheatley, one of Waterford's most charming and highly respected young ladies, was united in marriage on Wednesday last to W. J. Ormond, Jr., at the residence of the groom's parents in Milwaukee.

Canada has struck a thought that might be applied over in this country if it can be made to fit. It has decided to abolish the tariff duty on oil of 2½ cents per gallon with the idea it may help keep down the Standard Oil monopoly.

Farmers who desire to make permanent run ways on their lands, or to carry water in pipes that will not rust out, will do well to secure some of the good second growth pipe suitable for such purposes, which the Racine Cement Pipe Co. are selling at low prices. Size from four to twenty inch. Works on Lake shore, in rear of Hotel Racine.

THE GRIP CURS THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet.

Whispers are afloat that Senator Platt of New York favors Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican presidential candidate next time. Theodore Roosevelt as everybody knows is governor of New York. But Senator Platt can never utilize Roosevelt as president any more than he can as governor.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Cathartic, cures constipation forever. 10c. 25c. H. C. C. Co., full, druggists refund money.

**Is Your Hair
Turning Gray?**

Just remember that gray hair will never become darker without help.

**Ayer's
Hair Vigor**

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It cleanses the scalp also, and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair, making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out, and gives it a fine, soft finish.

Place a bottle. At all druggists. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it.

Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED

everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Max H. Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bountiful agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Cash in advance. Drop us trashy unsolicited book orders. Outline free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Look! 75c a Year.

is all you have to pay for the Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, a newspaper devoted to agricultural pursuits, state news from all counties in the state, and news of importance from all over the United States and the world.

Ninety Per Cent.

Of the people are afflicted with some form of humors, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sore Throat Cures when all others fail, is found in the fact that it is actually a blood purifier. Sore throat, salt rheum, boils and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Green Bay Gazette: An agitation has been started in Milwaukee to have one of the next warships named after it. The ship is named after the city and it seems but right that the name of the metropolis of the Badger state should be enrolled among the American naval vessels.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Cures weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1.00. Guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Philadelphia North American: Mrs. Gaps—"Did she secure her divorce on the ground of desertion?"

Mrs. Naps—"No; that was the trouble; it was almost impossible for her to get rid of him."

In all stages of Nasal Catarrh there should be no delay. As experience proves Ely's Cream Balm is a cleanser, soothe and healer of the diseased membrane. It is non-drying, non-irritating, and does not produce sneezing. To test it, a trial size is mailed for 10 cents or the full size for 50 cents by Dr. J. C. Ely, 59 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it. Upon being placed into the nostrils it spreads over the membrane and relief is immediate. It is an affable cure.

It is stated that in the Province of Archangel, Russia, there are forests belonging to the government which cover 68,979,400 acres in which their ring of the woodman's ax has as yet scarcely been heard.

It's better than ready money, because it makes people happy by making them well. Good luck comes to all who use Rocky Mountain. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth street, State street, Washington avenue.

Detroit Journal: "He was a very precocious boy."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, at 7 years he read Greek, and at 10 he had mastered the rudiments of college yelling."

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Janesville Gazette: Lieutenant Hobson is doing quite well, thank you, and feels very much at home in the far east. A marriage ceremony was recently performed at Nagasaki, Japan, and the lieutenant "enthusiastically kissed the bride."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: A native California journal declares that Lady Curzon's complexion is of molten gold, her eyes purple and her voice like that of a cuckoo. This diversity of epithet ought to remind Lady Curzon of the days when she used to be written up in the Chicago society columns.

A CARD.
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Green's Emulsion Syrup. If it cures your cough, cold, or asthma, we also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

Green's Emulsion Syrup. 50c or 25c. H. C. C. Co., full, druggists refund money.

NEW YORK LEADER

Racine's Greatest Store,
421 MAIN STREET.

Great Water Sale

Beginning Wednesday, March 1.

During the severe rain storm of Saturday evening—leaking roof caused the store to be flooded—stock slightly damaged by water, consisting of

Clothing, Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Jackets, Capes, Wrappers, Skirts, Furnishings, Trimmings, Etc.

These goods must be sold at sacrificing prices. The following are a few of the many bargains, just to give you an idea how we are going to slaughter.

50 Rols of Orlon, slightly damaged by water, first quality, per yd.....81c
30 Bolers slightly damaged by water, sizes 7 and 8.....29c and 39c
22 Wash Tubs, slightly stained, all sizes.....49c and 59c
1 Lot of Ladies' Shirts and Oxford, reserved stock which we kept on second floor, slightly damaged by water, nearly given away, per pair.....49c
Ladies', Men's and Children's Hose, fine and heavy wool, a little damp, per pair.....29c and 39c
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, slightly damaged by water, 75c quality, each.....29c and 39c
Children's shirts and drawers, slightly damaged by water, all kinds, all sizes, 37c quality, each.....19c
SKIRTS—120 Ladies' Wash Skirts, such as are sold at 1.00 to 1.25, but are slightly soiled, each.....1.09 to 2.50, slightly damaged by water
Ladies' Fine Dress Skirts, sold at 1.09 to 2.50, slightly damaged by water, each.....1.19 and 89c

JACKETS AND CAPES—Ladies' Fine Jackets, merely damp, always sold from 12.00 to 15.00, your choice.....3.89
Ladies' Capes, merely damp, never sold less than 8.00 to 12.00, your choice.....2.30 and 1.22
Children's Jackets, fine imported fabrics, such as sell at 9.00 to 12.00, but are a little damp, your choice.....3.00 and 2.33
Tafats Cloaks, are slightly soiled by water, 1.50 and 2.50 quality, your choice.....98c and 59c
73 Wrappers, made of the best 12c and 15c flannelette, elaborately trimmed, sold at 1.50 to 2.00, but are slightly damaged by water, your choice 89c

CLOTHING—Boys' wool and worsted C. Knee Pants, all sizes, slightly soiled.....1.4c
Children's Suits, all wool, all sizes, slightly damaged by water, sold at 1.75 to 3.00, your choice.....1.22 and 89c
Children's Cape Coats and Ulsters, slightly damaged by water, formerly sold at 3.00 to 6.00, choice.....2.12 and 1.23
Boys' Long Pants Suits, slightly damaged by water, 6.00 to 12.00 value, choice.....3.98 and 2.43
Boys' Long Pants, G. & C. worsted, slightly soiled by water, 1.25 quality, choice.....59c
Boys' Overcoats and Ulsters, made of all wool fabrics, slightly damaged by water, values 5.00 to 13.00.....4.13 and 2.00
42 Men's Fanned C. Suits, also chevrons, lining slightly soiled but not enough to affect the appearance. These goods never sold less than 10.00 and 12.00, choice.....3.98
Men's Ulsters, lipings soiled, 12.00 goods, take 'em away.....3.69
Men's Working Pants, slightly soiled, values 1.00 to 1.25, choice.....45c, 39c
All damaged goods will be sold regardless of cost or value—those not damaged during this sale at 33 1/3 per cent off of regular price.

NEW YORK LEADER,
421 MAIN STREET.

Next to Merchants Hotel.
RACINE, WIS.

Senator Spooner did succeed in getting an amendment to the Nicaragua canal rider providing that if the president was not successful in securing proper concessions from Costa Rica and Nicaragua to negotiate for some other route and to arrange for the modification of any treaties necessary. It will be the rank of follies to go

JAMES WILSON PASSES AWAY

Died at His State Street Home at an
Early Hour This Morning.

HE WAS ONE OF THE PIONEERS

A Well Spent Life Ended—By Hard Work
He Accumulated a Fortune—Large
Real Estate Owner—Brief Bio-
graphical Sketch of His Life.

From Daily of Feb. 25, 1899.

At an early hour this morning James Wilson, a pioneer of Racine county, died at his home No. 1340 State street, of a complication of diseases. James Wilson was born in the town of Argyle, Washington county, New York, March 12, 1817, and was a son of James and Mary (McMahon) Wilson, also natives of New York. He was the youngest of a family of seven children and during his early life had a hard struggle for educational advantages and subsistence, being brought up on a farm. In the spring of 1840 Mr. Wilson emigrated to Wisconsin territory, traveling by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo and thence by the old steamer Empire to Racine. He purchased a farm in the town of Yorkville, this county, which he improved and cultivated until 1852, when having bought a tract of timber land in the town of Caledonia he removed to that town. He engaged extensively in the wood business, clearing his land and marketing the wood, besides buying from others. He also engaged in thrashing and owned several machines. He followed these vocations for sixteen or seventeen years.

Mr. Wilson, by his hard work and careful management, accumulated a comfortable fortune. In 1877 he removed to Racine and became a large real estate owner. He had over forty tenement houses, most of them being in the Fifth ward, and he also owned a handsome farm in Caledonia. It might be well to mention that when Mr. Wilson first came here he conducted what was known as the Wilson House and became known throughout the southern section of Wisconsin on that account.

In politics Mr. Wilson was a Republican, and he has served as supervisor two terms and two terms in the city council. Since residing in Racine Mr. Wilson had the misfortune to lose his left arm below the elbow, the result of a disease where the arm was fractured years previous. In spite of this misfortune he continued to work and manage his estate. Mr. Wilson was twice married. His first wife was Miss Nancy Brown, whom he married in 1840, and fourteen children were born. She died in 1867. In 1863 he was again married to Mrs. Mary Jane Wilson and the union was blessed with three children. Mrs. Wilson survives, and also twelve of the children of both unions.

Mr. Wilson was a hard working man, indefatigable and prompt in the discharge of every duty. Obstacles, that some men would have been discouraged, to him were only efforts of greater effort. He was a man of indomitable energy, sound judgment and positive character. His success in life has been the result of his own effort, and the accumulated wealth which he possessed was but a just reward for a well spent and useful life. He was a temperate man, using neither liquor nor tobacco. For over fifty years he was a resident of the county and his honesty was never questioned. He was a member of the Racine County Old Settlers' society.

The surviving children are: John J. Wilson, James I. Wilson, Andrew J. Wilson, Mrs. Julia Osborne, Lorenzo and Alonzo Wilson, William Wilson, Mrs. George Stewart, Mrs. Albert Pancher, all from the first marriage; and Mrs. Theodore Buckholz and E. C. Wilson, by the second marriage and one step son Erwin Wilson.

The funeral will take place from the house on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Duffey:
Peter Duffey, an old and highly respected citizen of Racine, died this morning at his home No. 1112 St. Clair street, aged 52 years. Deceased was born in Ireland and came to Racine forty-five years ago and resided here continuously. He was a hard working and honest man and held in high regard by his fellow countrymen. A wife survives him. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Monday morning from St. Patrick's church.

Prusen:
Richard, 6-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Fazen of Mt. Pleasant, died at 2:30 o'clock this morning of pneumonia. It was an only child and Mr. and Mrs. Fazen will have the sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction. The time of funeral will be announced.

How's This?
We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CHENEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. We are
W. L. DUNN, Wholesale Druggists,
Toledo, O.
J. H. KINMAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Finds That William Carrier Lost His Life Through No Fault of the Railroad.

From Daily of Feb. 25, 1899.
The inquest to determine the manner in which William Carrier came to his death Wednesday afternoon at Western Union Junction, was held this morning at the court house by Coroner Strippie. The first witness called was Dr. Garlock, surgeon of the road. His testimony showed that he was called Thursday afternoon to attend the injured man who had been removed to St. Mary's hospital. He called in Dr. Nott as amputation of the left arm was necessary. It was found that his left arm was broken, right ankle crushed and skull fractured. After the operation had been performed and he had been taken into his room further examination disclosed the fact that his spine had been fractured and his ribs below the left shoulder fractured. Either the injury to the spine or skull was sufficient to have caused death. He seemed to rally from the operation and talked a little, but in fifteen minutes he gave one long breath and died. His death resulted from secondary shock due to amputation.

The engineer of the train, Frank Joseph Klein, was then called. Was acquainted with deceased by sight. On the afternoon of the accident his train was making a flying switch on the "T" at the Junction. He was at the throttle at the time. The locomotive was drawing two cars. Carrier as brakeman was between the engine and car and gave the engineer the signal to go ahead. Klein did so after Carrier had pulled the coupling pin. When the engine had drawn away about a car length and a half from the two cars, it slacked up as sufficient momentum had been given the cars to make the switch. Carrier must have lost his foothold in trying to get to the top of the car after he had drawn the coupling pin. Klein did not see him after he had given the signal until Carrier had been drawn out on the bank.

Daniel Marlett, the next witness, testified that he saw him strike the ground, but did not see him fall, also that he saw him slip in between the car and engine to draw the coupling pin. The car was in perfect condition with no broken foot-holds or handholds.

The rest of the train crew were called and were asked a few questions by County Attorney, Lukes. No new evidence was given as none of them had seen the deceased meet his death.

After being out half an hour the jury brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased, William J. Carrier, came to his death at Racine, Wis., Feb. 22, 1899, and the cause of his death we find to be the result of injuries received by the said William J. Carrier by falling from a freight car while the train was engaged in making a flying switch at Western Union Junction on the C. M. & St. P. R. R.
D. W. Hall,
A. C. Tuckner,
G. W. Grenier,
G. W. White,
L. Kohnman,
Wm. C. Hughes."

THE CITY PAYS UP.

Judgements and Costs Amounting
to \$6,000 in Case of Racine
Water Co. Against the
City Paid.

From Daily of Feb. 25, 1899.

The city today paid the judgment in the case of the city of Racine vs. Racine Water Co., which case grew out of the breaking of a water main at the Washington avenue viaduct and resulted in the collapse of the wall and necessitated the rebuilding of the viaduct. The judgment and costs altogether amounted to about \$6,000. The attorneys for the Water Co. discharged the judgment upon the city paying that sum.

ANOTHER LEUTGUERT MYSTERY

Wife of Albert Becker, a Chicago
Sausage Maker Missing Since
January 27.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Albert August Becker, an expert sausage maker living in the stock yards district, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife, Jan. 27, for the purpose of remarrying a younger woman. His former wife is missing and the police are inclined to believe from the circumstantial evidence already secured that she has been murdered. Becker makes contradictory statements and blood spots have been found on the walls and floors of the barn in the rear of the Becker residence. Eight years ago Becker married Theresa Hagenberg in Milwaukee and shortly afterward he moved to Chicago. Six months ago Becker became acquainted with 17-year-old Ida Sutterlin, and since then according to his neighbors he has been extremely cruel to his wife. A few days before Jan. 27, Becker asked the Sutterlin girl to marry him and when she inquired about the woman already living with him, Becker said that she was a sister of a former wife and was employed by him as housekeeper. A few days after Jan. 27, the day Mrs. Becker disappeared, Becker married the Sutterlin girl.

Case Dismissed.
J. O. Bullmore, of Burlington, was arrested on Jan. 23, at Whitewater, Wis., on charge of abandoning his wife. He was brought in by Sheriff Rein and waived examination before Court Commissioner Judd and was held to the municipal court. Today the case was dismissed in the municipal court on payment of costs and the wife gets a divorce.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CAN be relied on if you suffer from coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis or other throat and lung affections, this old reliable remedy will cure you.

Pond's Extract
(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

ENGLISHMEN SHOT BY AMERICANS

They Are Mistaken For Filipinos and
Two of Them Are Killed.

FILIPINOS MUST BE OVERAWED

The Arrival of the Oregon Will Show
Them the Overwhelming Power of
the U. S.—Insurance Men Refuse
to Pay Claims of Wreath Sufferers.

MANILA, Feb. 25, 10:15 a. m.—The foreign consuls have held a meeting and discussed the commercial interests, but the conclusions have not been learned. The British consul was not present. The killing of two Englishmen and wounding another at Tondo on Wednesday is generally regretted. It appears that during the excitement occasioned by the fires in their vicinity, they leaped from an upper window. Their white suits attracted the attention of the American soldiers who, believing them to be natives firing from windows, shot all three.

INSURGENTS CAPTURED.

The police raided several houses and captured twenty to thirty insurgents in each. This and the earlier order is effectively quelling fears of an outbreak of natives.

Outside of the city the sharpshooters about Calocan are very annoying. Six men of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis's brigade have been wounded since midnight. All is quiet elsewhere. The German first class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta arrived here.

INSURANCE MEN KICK.

It is generally believed that the disaster attempts to attack the city and destroy property, the Filipinos themselves being the worst sufferers, will prevent their recurrence, but every precaution is being taken to deal with the emergency if it should arise. The insurance agents refuse to entertain any claims on account of Wednesday night's fire. They intimate that Gen. Otis, having guaranteed the safety and life of the property of the inhabitants of Manila, that he is responsible for these claims.

FILIPINOS MUST BE COWED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A despatch from Admiral Dewey speaking of the political reasons for sending the Oregon to Manila at once, has been the general discussion here. But apparently the administration is satisfied that it understands the reasons. "For it was stated positively at the navy department today that no inquiry had been addressed to the admiral on the subject and that he will not be called upon for further explanation." This means the interpretation placed upon the phrase by the administration is exactly that conveyed by Long yesterday, namely, that the big ship is regarded as necessary to impress the Filipinos, not only on Luzon but those on the other islands of the group, with the overwhelming power of the United States navy for it is said at the department that in the dense ignorance in which these people live, they can be impressed only by personal observation.

Case Dismissed.
J. O. Bullmore, of Burlington, was arrested on Jan. 23, at Whitewater, Wis., on charge of abandoning his wife. He was brought in by Sheriff Rein and waived examination before Court Commissioner Judd and was held to the municipal court. Today the case was dismissed in the municipal court on payment of costs and the wife gets a divorce.

EXPECTED PASSAGE OF ARMY BILL DELAYED.

Senator Gorman Insists That All In-
creases Must Cease July 1,
1901—Cockrell Defends
the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The present understanding is that the army bill will pass the senate today, as consideration of it has been begun.

An effort to get an agreement vote on the bill at 3 Monday failed. Cockrell then made a speech in favor of the bill. Cockrell explained the increase made by the compromise bill. The artillery increase was essential; therefore it was justifiable. He said the permanent increase for the entire army would amount to a little over 10,000, giving the standing army about 38,000 after July 1, 1901.

The expectation of the passage of the bill today was checked by Gorman insisting that all increases made should cease July 1, 1901. This was not provided for in the bill reported and an amendment was prepared adding another section covering this point. This, however, proved unsatisfactory to Cockrell, the leading Democratic member of the committee, therefore unless the amendment can be drawn in such manner as not to interfere with the regular army it will not go in, meanwhile the bill will be proceeded with and conferences will be held to see if an adjustment can be made.

Cockrell defended the increase in the staff as a necessary connection of the general increase in the numbers of the army. Likewise he contended the increase of general officers provided was also necessary. There would be no burden on the people and Cockrell thought the bill should be accepted. It was the best bill for the reorganization of the army that had been presented in the senate since he had become a member of that body in '75. If no present opportunity was lost so acceptable a bill would not again be secured.

TO BRING HOME DEAD.

Steamer Roumania Carrying to U. S. the
Bodies of Soldiers Who Died in
Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The funeral ship Roumania engaged in the mission of bringing home the remains of soldiers who lost their lives in Porto Rico and Cuba, has completed the work so far as Porto Rico is concerned. The number of American dead on that island is comparatively small, their disinterment and removal to the transport occupied only about a week's time. A telegram received by Col. Moore of the quartermaster general's office, says the Roumania left Ponce yesterday for Santiago where the principal work of the expedition is to be done.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of Imitations

INSOMNIA
"I have been using CASCARETS for
over twenty years, and can say that
they give me more relief than any other
remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly
recommend them to my friends as being all
that are represented."—THOS. GILMAN, Elgin, Ill.

**CANDY
CATHARTIC
Cascarets**
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CURED BY JOHNSON'S

KIDNEY PILLS

"I can say with a clear conscience that
Johnson's Kidney Pills have cured my
son of as bad a case of inflammation of
the bladder complicated with kidney
trouble as I have ever heard of. I had
taken them myself for diabetes, and
their good effects prompted me to give
them to my son when the doctor's medi-
cine did not appear to be helping him.
We saw such an improvement that we de-
cided to drop the doctor and depend en-
tirely on Johnson's Kidney Pills, and
thank God that we did, for he is now a
 hale, hearty young man again, able to do
a day's work with the best. You may
refer to me at any time, and I shall feel
my duty to always recommend such a
valuable medicine."—John T. Jasper, St.
Spruce street, Camden, N. J.

Wholesale agents (Hessler & Lochner,
Wm. R. Kirby.

BELLAVITA

Artistic Beauty

Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment
is a guaranteed specific, per-
fectly safe and sure in its ac-
tion, for the removal of various
disorders of the skin, viz:
Pimples, Blisters, Freckles,
Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and
restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces.
Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c;
30 days' treatment, \$1.00; six boxes \$5.00.
With positive written guarantee to
show results or money refunded. Sent by
mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

Nervin Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by Wm. R. Kirby, 505 6th St.
Racine, Wis.

The Rush for Gold.
From the Times, Staff, Ill.
The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the time when they were still alive, of the time when they explored the continent and faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers of today. Constant exposure and weary diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with disease, many of them with rheumatism. Such a sufferer was Adam Vandundy, who now resides at Buffalo, N. Y., where he has been just one of the peace and was the first president of the board of trustees of the Klondike. In a recent interview he said: "I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I could think of, but received no relief. I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctors, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try the pills. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing to give any time to sign my name to any testimony bearing forth its good merits."
(Signed) ADAM VANDUNDY.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1897.
Notary Public.
29th day of SEPT. C. F. F. Notary Public.
Mr. Vandundy's statement ought to be regarded as a criterion of the good merits of these pills, and what better proof could a person want than the above facts. Those pills stand unparalleled as a tonic for the blood.

for Pale People go directly to the seat of the disorder, purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces.

The genuine are never sold loose by the dozen but always in packages like this.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
THE GREAT BLOOD-BUILDER AND NERVE TONIC

At all druggists or sent postpaid by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Price fifty cents per box.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee	Arrive from Milwaukee
4:00 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:30 a. m. daily
4:45 a. m. Sunday only	7:15 a. m. daily
5:00 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:00 a. m. ex. Sunday
5:15 a. m. daily	8:15 a. m. daily
1:00 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:30 a. m. daily
1:15 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:45 a. m. ex. Sunday
1:30 p. m. daily	12:00 p. m. daily
6:00 p. m. daily	7:30 p. m. daily
7:00 p. m. daily	8:30 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Do not pass Racine.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER
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and your favorite home paper.

THE JOURNAL, RACINE, WIS.

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THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of the family.

THE JOURNAL gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

Send all subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

WARREN'S CORSETS

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET CORSETS FREE FROM IMPERFECTIONS.

Warner's Corsets are Standard-Shaped Strikingly Correct—Up-to-Date Styles—Exquisitely Fine Materials—Unbreakable Bones—Resistant Stools.

FOR SALE T. L. HARNETT.

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COUNTY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Wis., Feb. 28, 1899.

Mrs. Jennie Bull who has been spending the past two months in Chicago and West Virginia, returned home Thursday afternoon. She reports having had a very pleasant time and that the weather was very cold.

Mr. Edward Seitz started for Iowa Thursday afternoon.

Miss Alice Leach attended divine service at the Paris Corners Methodist church Sunday evening.

Frank Molitor met with quite an accident Friday. While doing chores one of the horses slipped, fell against him and broke one of his legs.

Mr. Joe Tucker of Racine, was the guest of Mr. Louis Rhodes and family Tuesday.

Francis Ward is making preparations to erect a fine house in the spring.

Mrs. Barnard Ludwig, an old and highly respected citizen of the town, died quite suddenly Wednesday morning with pneumonia. A large number of relatives and friends followed the remains to the St. Francis Catholic church where the body was laid to rest beside that of her husband in our cemetery. She leaves six grown-up children, four sons and two daughters, to mourn her loss, besides a very large circle of other relatives and friends who have the deepest sympathy of this community in their sad and sudden bereavement.

Miss Martha Murgatroyd of Racine, spent the fore part of last week with her sister, Mrs. Thos. Rhodes.

John Tigh had business in Kansasville Monday evening.

Mr. Anton Daniels delivered two large loads of hay at Silver Lake last Monday.

Frank Dixon and sister, Laura, attended the donation held in the Modern Woodmen's hall last Wednesday evening for the benefit of Mr. John Remus and family.

Paul Christensen was the guest of Mrs. Jennie Bell Sunday evening.

C. H. Rhodes took in the sights at Burlington Monday.

Miss Minnie Price of Paris, spent Thursday evening with Mr. James Rhodes and family.

CALEDONIA.

Caledonia, Wis., Feb. 28, 1899.

A child of Ernest Weisner died last Wednesday morning.

Louis George, Jr., was seen out riding last Sunday morning.

Mr. George Kister is boarding at Herman Funk's.

The Ryans are on the sick list.

Miss Mary Erbe was visiting at Miss Katie Frank's Sunday.

The Misses Maggie and Louisa Kell were visiting friends at Union Grove.

Mrs. Morbacher was home on account of the illness of her mother.

Joseph Hestel over his bustling butcher was very busy the past week.

Mr. Chas. Ward purchased a younger horse from Mr. Eckert of Thompsonville.

Mr. George Smith was at Chicago last week.

John W. Hess was at Milwaukee on Washington's birthday.

James Gatzig had a lumber bee one day last week.

Miss Emma Erbe intends to go to the High school at Milwaukee next autumn.

Mr. August Schütz celebrated the 32d anniversary of his birth.

Mrs. William McCullough, Sr., is very seriously ill.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., Feb. 27, 1899.

Literary meetings are held at the Kellogg's Corners school house every Monday evening, and some very important questions are being discussed.

After a very successful term of five months, school closed Thursday for two weeks vacation.

Miss Edith Hall of Racine, was a guest of Miss J. Mitchell over Sunday.

James Hurl and son, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. James Y. visited her daughter Mrs. R. Roberts at Frankville, Sunday.

Miss Francis Longwell who has made her home with Mrs. L. K. Sears the past year, departed Tuesday for Madison, Wis., where she will take up her abode.

S. Skewes was appointed a delegate to the milk shippers' convention at Chicago Monday the 27th.

Marius Coombs of Bassett's Station, visited his father the past week and was shaking hands with many of his old friends.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Feb. 27, 1899.

Mr. Edward Richards, an old and honorable citizen of Raymond, departed this life on Wednesday of last week. Two sons and one daughter survive him to mourn his demise.

Mr. Thomas Richards of Iowa, was called to his old Raymond home by the sickness and death of his father.

Mr. Thomas West and family are down with the gripe at this scribbling.

T. W. Fuller visited his family last week.

Miss Miona Rainey visited Raymond friends a few days recently.

Mr. Chas. Davis was the guest of Mr. Geo. West the past week.

Mr. Geo. West and wife spent several days the past week in Raymond.

Mr. W. L. Shumway spent Monday of last week in Racine.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Feb. 27.

The Christian Endeavor society give an entertainment tomorrow (Tuesday) evening at the Presbyterian church.

Wallace Arnold will plant forty acres in Holland cabbage this year. Mr. Arnold receives his seed direct from Holland. He has thirty pounds of seed on the way now.

Gaylord R. Shepard is taking treatment at a hospital in Chicago. Mr. Shepard has suffered with rheumatism for some time.

Mr. Bittner and family moved into Racine last week.

Eugene Bradwell of Western Union Junction spent last Tuesday with his sister Mrs. Valentine.

Judge Fleet and daughter of Racine spent Wednesday in Somers.

Mr. Joseph Bishop shipped a car load of wool last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Swartz are the proud parents of a little son and daughter who arrived at their home last week.

Dr. Pugh of Kenosha was called to see Frank Bailey on Thursday.

Mrs. Fitzgerald is visiting with her daughter Mrs. Wm. Northway in Chicago.

Mrs. L. Cook was called to Marietta, Wis., on Thursday on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Maurice Leiber.

A Lyceum was organized at Kellogg's Corners on Monday evening.

Miss Adelle Esberg of Racine spent Sunday at her father's.

Edith Bishop visited with friends in Racine on Saturday evening.

Frank Thompson of Milwaukee spent Sunday in Somers.

Mrs. Hitler, who has been ill for some time, is convalescent.

A pleasant surprise party was given Ward Osanna on Thursday evening by the members of his Sunday school class and the pupils of Dist. No. 1. The evening was spent in games and music. After refreshments were served the young people departed for their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Bain are entertaining a nephew from Chicago.

Miss Lulu Rhodes will close her term of school in Dist. No. 7 on Friday afternoon.

Miss Fannie Bradley of Berryville made a pleasant visit with Rev. and Mrs. Gray the latter part of the week.

Stephen Burroughs is no better at this writing.

The auction sale on the Levi Fox farm took place on Monday, and Otto Buswell has purchased the farm will take possession immediately.

Offie Miller of Eagle, Wis., is visiting with his brother Will and family.

J. Z. Collier of Union Grove was in town last Thursday. Thus the Journal's subscription list keeps growing.

Clinton Hitler, who is coming to the front as a successful trapper, reports catching a skunk last week that measured 34 inches from tip to tip.

Clayton Leonard of Bristol was in town on Friday evening.

Mrs. Joseph Longmore of Sylvania spent Sunday with relatives in the village.

S. S. Strong was under the doctor's care last week but is now much better.

The Journal's calendars are the finest in this vicinity for a long time.

The home of Aunt Mary Yate was the scene of a most pleasant gathering on Monday evening, when her relatives, the Yutes, Spences, Gibbons and Grays put in an appearance and gave her a pleasant surprise.

G. R. Mitchell has secured a position in the knitting works in Kenosha. We are pleased to note also that he is of use in other ways in that city, playing as he does in the M. E. church orchestra.

Rev. W. W. Gray of the M. E. church went to Union Grove on Sunday evening to assist in the service at the M. E. church where special meetings are being held.

The Junior league will give a very interesting programme on Sunday evening. The exercises will consist of recitations, readings and music, to which all are invited.

After a lingering disease of over one year, Mrs. Peter Ingrouille died at her home in Somers on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26, in the 58th year of her age, the cause of death being exhaustion from La Grippe. The deceased was a native of the Isle of Guernsey, coming to America with her husband and son in the year 1870, settling in Racine county and after a few years moved to Somers, Kenosha Co., where they have since lived. In her demise a husband and son are left to mourn the death of a kind wife and mother. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Gray, pastor of the Methodist church.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., Feb. 28, 1899.

Mary Stollenwerk and sister entertained their friends, Resella Shanley on Monday.

Chas. Chaok of Dover, was in the neighborhood the first of the week.

W. S. Storms was a caller at Louis Williams on Friday.

M. Owens of Woodstock, Iowa, is spending a few days with Richard Price and family.

W. Harris of Sparta, Wis., is visiting with Will Williams for a few days.

The Young Peoples' society of the Paris M. E. church will give a supper and entertainment Wednesday evening, March 8, for the benefit of James Buffon and family of Union Grove, who were recently burned out, to which all are cordially invited to attend.

Sale bills printed at the Journal.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Wis., Feb. 27, 1899.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a basket social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hunter on Thursday evening, March 2d, 1899, to which all are cordially invited to come. Ladies please bring your lunch baskets, and gents please bring your pocketbooks. Let everybody come.

Several from this place attended the literary at Yorkville on last Friday night. All report a good time.

Tom Paddock and Roy Bowers attended the New England supper at Frankville last Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Thomas of Union Grove, visited friends here on last Friday.

We are soon to have a new butter maker at the creamery at this place.

Mr. Geo. Combs of Waterville, is the man. He intends to move his family here in a few days, having rented rooms of Wm. Voge.

Mr. John Verber had a lumber bee on last Friday to haul the lumber for a new barn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hunter spent last Friday in the Belle City.

The funeral of Grandpa Glette on last Wednesday, was very largely attended.

Jim Yates of Sylvania was in town last Friday night.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Wis., Feb. 27, 1899.

The M. W. A. hall was crowded to listen to the program of the Literary society which was quite lengthy and interesting throughout.

Mrs. Alfred Swanson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Dave Mahaffy is again under the doctor's care.

Mr. Frank Vorpostel has rented Mrs. Jensen's farm in Yorkville and expects to move the last of this week.

Several from this place attended the Bob Southwell sale at Frankville last Saturday. John Kime was auctioneer.

Mrs. Newton returned Saturday to Chicago after spending several weeks with N. B. Nelson's family. She was accompanied by Miss Thelma Nelson, who returns to take her old position at Montgomery, Ward & Co.

Mrs. Ellen Goff and daughter also returned to their home in Perry, Wis.

Miss Annie Apple made a trip to Milwaukee last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierce leave for Minnesota, Feb. 28. They expect to make that state their home.

Mrs. Millard Sheldon came down from Dakota to attend the funeral of Mr. Oscar Sheldon, which took place Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Sheldon were also out from Racine and were with their father during his sickness and death.

Mr. Chris. Mickelson, an aged man who lives by himself, is quite seriously ill. Kind neighbors are attending to him.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Wis., Feb. 27, 1899.

A welcome shower of rain visited this section of the country on last Saturday. Many report a scarcity of water.

Grandpa Frost who has been on the sick list for some three weeks, has recovered so far as to be able to be out again.

Miss Lucia Merrill spent part of the past week visiting at the home of Carrie Benzine at North Cape.

Miss Vena Albright is visiting with friends in Chicago.

Washington's birthday was appropriately observed by the public schools.

Mr. Hopkins and family have moved into Mrs. Bancroft's house. Mr. Hopkins has accepted a position as butter maker in the Rochester creamery.

Mrs. Eunice Hoyt left for Racine today where she was called by the death of her sister, Mrs. Feleh.

Ed. Ayers had business in Racine Saturday.

Miss Della Hute is reported on the sick list.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Feb. 28, 1899.

B. M. Groat is again at his place of business after his recent illness.

Mrs. E. Christensen of Chicago was in town recently and took his sister Stella back with him. A lady there will educate her.

Mrs. Pepka was made the recipient of a pleasant little gathering at her home last Saturday afternoon by a party of ladies dropping in to help her celebrate her birthday. The lady is in very poor health but enjoyed their presence very much.

Presiding Elder Dr. John of Milwaukee, was here the first of the week and held the quarterly conference at the M. E. church.

Mrs. R. Sawyer attended the wedding of her daughter Hattie to Marion Healey at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stubbs of Lyons, Wednesday, Feb. 22. The young couple have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

Married, in Milwaukee, Feb. 22, Miss Nellie Whitley to Mr. W. L. Ormond. The bride is one of Waterford's most popular young ladies. A dance and reception was given in their honor. The bride's dress was white albatross trimmed with white satin. The best wishes of all their friends here go with them.

Collier will assist you to get out a first class sale bill. Address him at Union Grove, Wis.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., Feb. 28, 1899.

The Modern Woodmen are preparing to give another one of their celebrated entertainments at their hall on March 17. The entertainment to consist of a drama in four acts entitled "The Woodman Soldier." The play to be followed by a dance and lunch.

Rev. Hicks has gone to Hartford, Wis., to visit an old friend who is dangerously sick.

Rev. Z. Smith occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church on last Sunday, in the absence of Rev. Hicks.

Miss Louise Zimpke is quite sick at the home of her parents in the village.

Fred Winter is on the sick list.

Mr. F. Mammelt, Sr., has moved his family to Racine and will make his place his future home.

R. Southwell and wife will leave on Wednesday for Chicago, where they will enter the Volunteer school and prepare themselves for their future work.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., Feb. 27.

Washington's birthday was duly observed by the school of this place.

Miss Katie Schaefer is very sick and is under the care of Dr. Martin.

Miss Florence Smiley spent a few days of last week in the Cream City.

Several from this place witnessed the program given by the North Cape Literary society last Wednesday evening.

E. Brice went to Milwaukee one day last week and purchased an outfit of household furniture.

Peter Hanson, the farm hand of J. H. Drought has returned, after spending two months vacation in Chicago.

The new store greatly improves the appearance of our school room.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Marat Halsband, commissioned by the government as official historian to the war department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, Manila and the Pacific with Gen. Merrill, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy, unoriginal war books. Omitt free. Address: R. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

For Sale Bills Come to the Journal or see our agent, J. Z. Collier, Union Grove, Wis. Prices right. Work first class.

It Will Pay You to send for a sample copy of The Milwaukee Weekly Journal, that well-known Republican and state paper.

Fine job work a specialty at the Journal office.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed (Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, Feb. 28, 1899.

Flour—

Wheat No. 1, trimmed, per lb. 73 1/2

Wheat No. 2, trimmed, per lb. 72 1/2

Wheat No. 3, trimmed, per lb. 71 1/2

Wheat No. 4, trimmed, per lb. 70 1/2

Wheat No. 5, trimmed, per lb. 69 1/2

Wheat No. 6, trimmed, per lb. 68 1/2

Wheat No. 7, trimmed, per lb. 67 1/2

Wheat No. 8, trimmed, per lb. 66 1/2

Wheat No. 9, trimmed, per lb. 65 1/2

Wheat No. 10, trimmed, per lb. 64 1/2

Wheat No. 11, trimmed, per lb. 63 1/2

Wheat No. 12, trimmed, per lb. 62 1/2

Wheat No. 13, trimmed, per lb. 61 1/2

Wheat No. 14, trimmed, per lb. 60 1/2

Wheat No. 15, trimmed, per lb. 59 1/2

Wheat No. 16, trimmed, per lb. 58 1/2

Wheat No. 17, trimmed, per lb. 57 1/2

Wheat No. 18, trimmed, per lb. 56 1/2

Wheat No. 19, trimmed, per lb. 55 1/2

Wheat No. 20, trimmed, per lb. 54 1/2

Wheat No. 21, trimmed, per lb. 53 1/2

Wheat No. 22, trimmed, per lb. 52 1/2

Wheat No. 23, trimmed, per lb. 51 1/2

Wheat No. 24, trimmed, per lb. 50 1/2

Wheat No. 25, trimmed, per lb. 49 1/2

Wheat No. 26, trimmed, per lb. 48 1/2

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks, Reported by Noyes & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Aug 1	Aug 2	Aug 3	Aug 4	Aug 5	Aug 6	Aug 7	Aug 8	Aug 9	Aug 10	Aug 11	Aug 12	Aug 13	Aug 14	Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 18	Aug 19	Aug 20	Aug 21	Aug 22	Aug 23	Aug 24	Aug 25	Aug 26	Aug 27	Aug 28	Aug 29	Aug 30	Aug 31	Aug 32	Aug 33	Aug 34	Aug 35	Aug 36	Aug 37	Aug 38	Aug 39	Aug 40	Aug 41	Aug 42	Aug 43	Aug 44	Aug 45	Aug 46	Aug 47	Aug 48	Aug 49	Aug 50	Aug 51	Aug 52	Aug 53	Aug 54	Aug 55	Aug 56	Aug 57	Aug 58	Aug 59	Aug 60	Aug 61	Aug 62	Aug 63	Aug 64	Aug 65	Aug 66	Aug 67	Aug 68	Aug 69	Aug 70	Aug 71	Aug 72	Aug 73	Aug 74	Aug 75	Aug 76	Aug 77	Aug 78	Aug 79	Aug 80	Aug 81	Aug 82	Aug 83	Aug 84	Aug 85	Aug 86	Aug 87	Aug 88	Aug 89	Aug 90	Aug 91	Aug 92	Aug 93	Aug 94	Aug 95	Aug 96	Aug 97	Aug 98	Aug 99	Aug 100	Aug 101	Aug 102	Aug 103	Aug 104	Aug 105	Aug 106	Aug 107	Aug 108	Aug 109	Aug 110	Aug 111	Aug 112	Aug 113	Aug 114	Aug 115	Aug 116	Aug 117	Aug 118	Aug
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REBELS CONTINUE HARASSING OTIS

But They Are Being Smoked Out and Driven to the Beach.

MANY SHARP ENGAGEMENTS

But the Enemy is Everywhere Repulsed—Monadnock Shells the Rebels' Lines—Reinforcements Ordered Sent to Help General Otis.

MANILA, Feb. 23, 5 p. m.—At daylight this morning the enemy began working at various points on the American line. Apparently for the purpose of withdrawing attention from affairs inside of the city. An attempt was made to rush through our extreme left, near Calocan, but this was promptly checked by a hot effective musketry and artillery fire. Meantime small bodies of rebels, evidently some of those engaged last night in cowardly work at Tondo, spread out between the city and the outposts. Every available man was sent to drive them away, with the result desultory firing continued all the morning. From 8 to 10:30 a. m., the monitor Monadnock joined in the engagement, throwing ten-inch shells over the American lines into bodies of the enemy. As indicated by signal corps, so far our casualties are one killed and ten wounded. At 11 there were sharp engagements at the Chinese cemetery and San Pedro Cacasi almost simultaneously, but our artillery fire drove the enemy back. From towers of the city, fires are seen at a dozen places. Some were probably started by the Monadnock shells. It is reported the natives are threatening to burn Recoita and the walled city tonight. Scores of rebels arrested in the Tondo districts sixty, with two carloads of arms and accoutrements were captured in a house. Business is temporarily suspended.

REBELS SMOKED OUT.

MANILA, Feb. 23, 5:30 p. m.—Gen. Otis issued an order directing all inhabitants of Manila until otherwise ordered, to confine themselves to their homes after 7 in the evening. He warns the incendiaries and suspects that they will be severely dealt with. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent further trouble which threatened tonight, but it is generally believed that last night's experience has effectively quelled the disturbing element. The fire was burning in the Fonda district all day, clearing residents out of many houses in the outskirts, from which the enemy fired as Americans. Rebels between the city and outposts are being smoked out this afternoon and driven towards the beach. The sharpshooters in the various parts of the line are very annoying, but otherwise there has been no excitement since the morning's attack. Lieut. Eugene S. French of Co. L, First Montana, and Private Oscar Felton of Co. C, South Dakota, were killed and two other Dakotas were wounded.

FIRE LOSS AMOUNTS TO \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Otis cables from Manila, confirming the Associated Press advices of last night's outbreak, placing the fire loss at half a million dollars. He adds: "Early this morning a large body of insurgents made demonstration off McArthur's front, near Calocan and were repulsed."

CASUALTIES NUMBER SEVEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Otis cables from Manila that the casualties yesterday and today as a result of encounters with the insurgents number seven, of whom five belong to the Thirtieth Minnesota and one to the Thirtieth Nebraska. Private Clyde A. McVey of Co. A, South Dakota, whose fourth right toe was amputated, is doing well.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR OTIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The war department arranged to dispatch further reinforcements to Otis at Manila. The regiments selected were the Ninth infantry, now at New York; the Sixth infantry at San Antonio, Tex. Both go by the way of San Francisco. It is expected they will leave by March 15.

LANDMARK BURNED DOWN.

Land Building Which Escaped Chicago Fire in 1871, Burns Down. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Land building at the corner of Market and Randolph streets, the only structure in the business district which escaped the great fire of 1871, was burned this morning. It was occupied by a large number of machinists, printers and engravers. The loss is a quarter of a million.

ALGER WILL NOT RESIGN.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—Secretaries Alger and Wilson left for Washington this morning. Concerning the report that Alger intends to resign, his business partner, M. S. Smith, stated positively that the general had no such intention.

CANNED ROAST BEEF PALATABLE BUT UNINVITING.

Such is the Testimony Rendered Before Court of Inquiry—Excitement Kept the Men Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Gen. J. W. Weston, Shafter's head of the commissary in Santiago campaign, who succeeded Egan as commissary general of the army, testified before the court inquiry into the beef controversy, the whole subject of free beef was considered thoroughly in Washington before the army went to Cuba. The conclusion was reached that canned roast beef was the best thing obtainable. He then, and is still of the opinion that next to refrigerated beef and beef on the hoof, canned roast beef is the best meat supply. Conditions in the Santiago campaign made the refrigerated beef and live cattle impossibilities. Under Cuba's trying heat, the canned beef became uninviting in appearance but remained palatable in stews. The complaints he attributed to the fact that the men were run down by the time they reached Santiago, and were kept up by excitement. When the campaign ended the excitement relaxed and they went to pieces.

THOUSANDS WITNESS FUNERAL

The Late President Faure's Funeral Solemnized at Paris With Much Ceremony.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The funeral service of the late President Faure were solemnized today at the cathedral of Notre Dame with much ceremony. A great crowd was assembled all along the route from the Elysee palace, some taking and holding their positions from midnight. The entire route was lined with troops, and large bodies of police were stationed at various points.

Maulane and Mademoiselle Faure prayed beside the casket most of the night, but retired to their apartments when the procession formed and took no part in the ceremonies. Shortly after 10 the funeral car emerged from the courtyard of the palace, bearing the casket. It was a magnificent car, surmounted by large black plumes, the dome decorated with silver stars and hangings of sable velvet, bearing the escutcheons with Faure's initials, drawn by six horses. Preceding the catafalque were craped cushions, borne by captains from Paris regiments, sustaining the president's orders and decorations. The procession was led by detachments of cavalry, infantry, marines and strong bodies of troops were interspersed throughout the cortege. Next after the military escort came Gen. Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, then followed the catafalque, with the members of the cabinet as pall bearers; the members of the president's senate and deputies, the papal nuncio, the members of the diplomatic corps and other civil and military dignitaries.

The procession moved slowly toward the cathedral, the crowds standing with bared heads as it passed. At several points along the route the judges of the court of cassation were greeted with cries of "Long live the army!" President Loubet, while the object of interest, escaped any cries. As the cortege approached the cathedral the salutes of artillery were fired and bands played dirges, while the bells of the sacred edifice tolled. Holding in front of the cathedral, the casket was removed from the funeral car and taken to the place before the altar.

At the conclusion of the services in the cathedral the members of the court of cassation were driven to the palace justice, escorted by a detachment of dragoons and the funeral procession reformed, and proceeded to the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. There was no unpleasant incident throughout.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Agreement Has Been Reached Regarding Army Bill Which Places Strength at 100,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The administration and its representatives in congress reached a satisfactory agreement with the minority respecting the army reorganization bill. A compromise was based on an army of 100,000 of whom 33,000 will be known as the provisional army enlisted to serve until 1901. Arrangements were made for a full-staff corps as is the Hull bill. Generally speaking, it is said the arrangement saves the features of the measure, while meeting in a large measure the objection of the minority based on the fear that the regular establishment will be permanently increased. It is believed this removes nearly all the danger of an extra session.

The opposition to a reasonable-sized regular army comes from the same old party cry that way back in 1864 declared the war for the union a failure.

WILLIAM CARRIER FATALY INJURED

While Engaged Coupling Cars at Western Union Junction.

HIS ARM WAS BADLY CRUSHED

And Spine Broken—Died at St. Mary's Hospital—School Commissioner D. Roggenbush Seriously Injured—Stepped From a Train.

From Daily of Feb. 23, 1899. William Carrier, of Milwaukee, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, aged 35 years, met with an accident at Western Union Junction yesterday afternoon, was brought to the St. Mary's hospital in this city and died a short time after his left arm was amputated at the shoulder. Mr. Carrier was engaged coupling cars. In some manner he was knocked down and rolled under the cars. When taken out it was found that his left arm was ground to pieces close to the shoulder and that his spine was undoubtedly broken. A special train was made up and he was brought to this city and taken to the St. Mary's hospital in the patrol wagon.

Dr. F. R. Garlock, local surgeon of the railway company, immediately took charge of the case and called in Dr. Nott to assist. The physicians immediately saw that there was only one chance in a thousand of the injured man recovering. His left arm was ground to pieces, his spine broken and there were other terrible internal injuries. The arm was amputated at the shoulder and the man displayed great courage and nerve during it all, but a short time after the operation had been successfully made and he was placed in bed he died.

A telegram was sent to his wife and father at Freeport, and they arrived, as soon as possible, but not in time to see him alive. The body was forwarded to Freeport at 12:30 for burial.

Besides the wife there is one child. Mr. Carrier had been employed by the St. Paul company about one year and he was extremely popular with all of his fellow employees. His death will be sadly regretted by a large circle of friends. Owing to Coroner Stripple having decided to hold an inquest the body was not forwarded to Freeport this noon. It will be sent on a late train.

D. L. ROGGENBUSH INJURED AT WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

Mr. D. L. Roggenbush, residing at 420 Sixth street, was quite badly injured last evening at Western Union Junction. He was coming home from Milwaukee on the 7:30 train and when it stopped at the Junction he must have gotten off before the train had entirely ceased moving. He lost his balance and fell forward on his face, his head toward the engine. In this position he was found by one of the trainmen, who was awaiting the arrival of some one to help him get Mr. Roggenbush to his feet. Mr. Booth, a traveling man bound for this city, came along and saw that Mr. Roggenbush was stunned and that he was bleeding quite profusely. He ascertained his name and address and helped get him to the train and carried him to Racine. Dr. F. R. Garlock, surgeon for the road, was telephoned to and met Mr. Roggenbush at the C. M. & St. Paul depot here, where he was conveyed to his home in a carriage.

Dr. Garlock found on examination that the bones of the nose were broken, the left side of the face badly bruised and the left hand also was hurt. It certainly was a miraculous escape from a fatal injury, and although Mr. Roggenbush has reached the advanced age of 70 years and has had heart trouble for years, he is resting easily this morning and will doubtless be able to be around in a short time. The pain and shock caused considerable fever last night, but towards morning the injured man was feeling much better.

The kindness of Mr. Booth, the traveling man who helped Mr. Roggenbush on the train at the Junction, was certainly highly appreciated by both Mr. Roggenbush and family, and was one of those kindly acts that help make the world better.

SURPRISE PARTY.

Tendered Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown of W. U. Junction Last Evening. A complete surprise was given Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown of the Junction, last night, when fifty of their friends, including Somers, Frankville and Union Grove people, called and proceeded to spend a pleasant evening. A musical and theatrical program was carried out and the evening was greatly enjoyed by all present. Elegant refreshments were served, and Messrs. Lingswelter, Morse and Lewis can feel highly gratified at the successfulness of the party, as through their efforts it was planned and carried out.

While congress is about it amending the constitution, making politicians non-eligible to congress, why not include several other talked of amendments, and make one thorough job of it.

DISHONEST RASCALS.

Who Make the Round of the City as Solicitors But Bent on Robbing Houses.

At the present time a great many peddlers and solicitors are making the rounds of residences in this city. While the majority of them may be thoroughly honest and authorized to do that kind of business there are some who resort to it for no other reason than robbery and other dishonest purposes. A few days ago a man made the rounds of the north side and collected money on the strength of a paper he had purporting to be signed by Rev. Mr. Keller of the St. John's church. Before he could be stopped he had collected quite a large sum of money. Rev. Mr. Keller never signed such a paper and denounced the fellow as a fraud. A little colored girl made the rounds of houses on Lake avenue and begged money on the plea that her father had died, her mother was sick and fitful and she was dying. It was found that she was deliberately lying in every instance. Yesterday, as reported in the Journal, a big burly fellow attempted to enter the home of Rev. Thomas Sharpe, and when discovered claimed that he was an insurance agent after he had attempted to open the door with nippers. Two rascals visited houses on Park avenue representing that they were selling court plaster, but for the purpose of ascertaining what houses were alone and then robbing them. At one place the taller man of the two had entered and reached the parlor when discovered. At the home of Mr. Jones, as reported, they got \$200 worth of jewelry. A number of other men are around and it behooves citizens to keep their doors locked and allow no man to enter unless he has the proper credentials to prove his work is honest.

ANOTHER WIFE HEARD FROM

A Hastings, Mich. Woman Writes Coroner Stripple and Claims Vern Mattason Who Killed Him—self Was Her Husband.

From Daily of Feb. 23, 1899. It will be remembered that on Feb. 14 Vern Mattason, a painter, committed suicide at the boarding house of Mr. Smith on Myrtle street. At the time there was a woman living with him who claimed to be his wife and to whom he left a letter asking her to forgive him for the unkind words that they had said to think of the good times.

Now comes a letter from Hastings, Mich., to Coroner Stripple, by another woman who claims that she is the lawful wife of the suicide.

Here is the letter: Hastings, Mich., Feb. 22, 1899. Dear Sir:—Will you please send me all the information you can of Mr. Vern Mattason. You see I am his wife. I wrote to him and got a letter on the 4th and another five days later. After that I could hear no more and so I wrote to the postmaster and then I went to see his people. Will you please be kind enough to let me know all you can. Did he have any clothes or a grip or any keepsakes. If so will you please let me know. How did he commit the act and where and if you know the people's names where he boarded. Please write me and if there is a paper with anything in it about him, will you please send it to me? He has tried this before.

Mrs. E. Mattason, his wife. P. S.—Please give me all the information you can. He had \$100 when he went from here the first of January, 1899. Please write soon and oblige.

The coroner believes that the woman who was with the man when he killed himself was not his wife. She took all of the effects belonging to him and even collected \$4.00 that was coming to Mattason at Fish Bros. She even wanted the revolver that Mattason shot himself with, but the coroner kept the gun.

Coroner Stripple will write to the Michigan woman claiming to be his wife. There is such a thing that Mattason shot himself for fear that his wife in Michigan would find him out, or it may be that he married the woman that was with him. The coroner will get at the facts as soon as possible.

When Mattason was buried the woman who was with him, got near the grave without a single companion, and wept as if her heart would break.

OBITUARY.

Richard. Edward Richards, an old resident of the town of Raymond, died yesterday, aged 90 years and 8 months. Deceased was born in England in 1808. In 1844 he came to Wisconsin and settled in this county and lived here up to the time of his death. He had held many offices of trust and was known as one of the most honest and upright men in the southern section of Wisconsin. A wife and four children survive him. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from the house and at 1 o'clock from the Yorkville church.

Subscribe for the Journal.

IT WAS A BRAVE AND HEROIC ACT

Major Birkhauser, Son-in-Law of L. C. Klein, Saved Life of an Officer.

WHOSE HORSE RAN AWAY.

And Was Dragging Him Through the Streets—Highly Complimented in Reports to the Adjutant of U. S. Army—Reports in Full.

From Daily of Feb. 23, 1899. Major Birkhauser, of Milwaukee, son-in-law of L. C. Klein, and who is well and favorably known in this city, went to the front when hostilities broke out with Spain, and now comes the report of a brave and heroic act of the major in saving the life of Michael J. Lenihan, first lieutenant of the Second Infantry. Below is the report to the Adjutant General of the United States army in regard to the act:

Camp Ship, Ala., February 16, 1899. The adjutant general United States army, (through military channels.)

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of your office:

On February 13th, I rode to the town of Anderson on a horse belonging to the quartermaster's department on duty connected with the administration of my company. When about 100 yards from the building occupied as brigade headquarters, my horse bolted, ran away and when in front of the headquarters building, stumbled, fell forward, throwing me over his head, and rolled over me. My spur became fast in the stirrup strap, and the horse, upon regaining his feet, started to run, dragging me over his head. He had proceeded but a few yards, when Major Theodore K. Birkhauser, Fourth Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, who had witnessed the accident, seized the bridle with both hands, at great risk of serious bodily injury to himself, and held the horse until I was extricated from my perilous position.

This report is made with the hope that the department will recognize the brave act of their officer, that his reward will not be limited to personal gratitude.

Very respectfully,

Michael J. Lenihan.

First Lieut. 2nd Infantry.

First endorsement.

Headquarters 2nd Infantry.

Camp Ship, Ala., February 17, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant adjutant general.

First Brigade, Second Corps, concurred in. But for this brave and heroic act of Major Birkhauser, Fourth Wisconsin Vol. Inf., this regiment and the service would doubtless have lost a valuable officer in Lieut. Lenihan.

Major Birkhauser's action caused him to injure his hand slightly, and I am informed his nervous system was so shaken that he was unable to sleep that night.

Signed:

C. K. Dempsey.

Major 2nd Inf. Commanding Regiment.

The friends of the major were not surprised when they heard of the brave act as they have always known him to be a cool, brave and fearless soldier.

The agricultural bill among other provisions has an improvement which places it in the power of the secretary to protect the country against importations dangerous in their nature. This retaliation clause provides, "the secretary of agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles dangerous to the health of the people of the United States are being imported from foreign countries, shall make a request upon the secretary of the treasury for samples from the original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to open such packages and deliver samples to the secretary of agriculture for the purpose mentioned, giving notice to the owner or consignee, who may be present and have the right to introduce testimony. The secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, may refuse to deliver to the consignee any goods which the secretary of agriculture finds to be adulterated or otherwise dangerous to health, and shall proceed against such goods under the law."

Certain prominent Democrats both in congress and out have much to say about the "consent of the governed." But a look over the constitution of the southern states disclose a sad lack of this essential. The constitution of North Carolina just adopted follows closely the Louisiana theft of the suffrage and fixes it so all colored citizens are practically disfranchised. The test of education is so applied that no whites come under its provisions. The rank dishonest of these Democrats in blacking their country's honor and embarrassing the government is patent to all those who care to see it.

HISTORICAL PAPERS READ.

St. Joseph S. Taboulet of St. Francis Seminary Reads the Work of La Salle.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23.—The convention of the state historical society closed today with the reading of several papers on various topics, mainly historical of the state. Rev. Joseph S. Taboulet of St. Francis seminary contributed the leading paper on "Alouez and his relation to La Salle." He said Wisconsin and the whole northwest owes a debt of gratitude to Alouez, whom he styled the apostle of Wisconsin for his many years of hard missionary labor among the Indians of what is now Wisconsin, and Illinois. Other papers presented were "Some distinctive characteristics of the history of the Lead Region" by Rev. John N. Davidson of Two Rivers. "Old Fort at Fort Atkinson" by Prof. D. D. Mayne, of Janesville. "Future of Northern Wisconsin" by Hon. J. S. O'Neill, of Neillsville, and "Great Lakes and Railroad Development of Northern Wisconsin" by Prof. J. S. Griffin of West Superior.

RACINE TO GET IT.

The Next Big Elstadded For 1900 Secured For This City.

From Daily of Feb. 23, 1899. Racine will get the big Elstadded for 1900. When the Elstadded was held at Milwaukee last January, it was decided that the next one would be held at Chicago, but the Chicago Welshmen did not appear to take kindly to it and it was soon given out that they had abandoned the idea. It was then that the members of the popular Kymris club of this city decided to take hold of and secure the big singing event for Racine. A committee was appointed and commenced making arrangements. Today this committee announced that they have received letters from Oshkosh and Chicago Welshmen strongly favoring Racine as the place for the next meeting. This conclusively assures the Elstadded for Racine.

RACINE WINS AGAIN.

And Are Way Ahead in the State Whist Tournament for the Pfister Trophy.

Whist is both a scientific and brainy game. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that Racine has some of the most successful players in the United States. In Wisconsin they easily lead. There are two clubs here, the "Racine Whist club" and the "Keyer Whist club." Both clubs have been taking part in the series of games in the State Whist association for the beautiful Pfister trophy and five games have been played and Racine is way in the lead.

The fifth game was played at the Keyer Whist club rooms in this city yesterday afternoon. The players from Milwaukee came down on the 3:40 train and the teams were made up as follows: Milwaukee Whist club—Kander, Markwell, Wilson, Comstock.

Milwaukee Duplicate—Kears, Smith, Moody, DeWolf.

Keyer Whist club—Lukas, Slob, Smith, Smiding.

Racine Whist—Palmer, Dietrich, Gates, Palmer.

The Racine, Milwaukee, Keyer teams each won two games, while the Milwaukee Duplicates did not win any.

The first game was won by Racine by five tricks and by Milwaukee by two tricks. In the second game the Keyers won by four tricks and Racine by one trick. In the third game Milwaukee won by four tricks and Keyers by two tricks. The standing of the clubs now is as follows: Racine, 10½; Milwaukee, Duplicates, 7½; Milwaukee, 7; Keyer, 5.

It now looks as if Racine would win the trophy, as only one more series of games is to be played.

The visitors were given a supper after the game. Many remained over, and played friendly games at the rooms during the evening.

RACE EQUALITY IN CANADA.

Boston Herald: The race question is an issue even in Canada, as was indicated by a suit recently brought in Montreal against the proprietor of the Academy of Music by a colored man, on the ground that the former, having sold him a seat in the orchestra to witness a performance, refused to let him occupy the place when he came to the theater for that purpose. The judge ruled that a restriction of the kind urged by the defendant was not ground that could be legally taken. Under what he termed the "free Democratic constitution" of Canada the colored man had the same right that his white brother possessed, and any attempt to deprive him of this should be strongly denounced. The outcome of the trial was that the managers of the theater were fined \$50.

Fine job work, specialty at the Journal office.

JUDGE DYER TALKS OF THE EARLY DAYS

At a Banquet Given to Old Settlers at Milwaukee Last Evening.

INTERESTING STORIES TOLD

He Tells of the Hardships and Privations Endured by the Early Settlers—Some Interesting Reminiscences of Former Territorial Days.

From Daily of Feb. 23, 1899. At a meeting of the Old Settlers' club of Milwaukee, Judge C. E. Dyer made the following speech, talking for his subject "Early Days in Southern Wisconsin: Judge Dyer was a Racine county pioneer and his memory goes back to 1839, sixty years ago. "It is the peculiar felicity of youth," said he, "that he forgets the past, enjoys the present, anticipates the future. Thus it was with those young men who came out from New England and New York to the far-famed prairies and woodland of Southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. A most happy combination of circumstances stimulated emigration to the great west. The land was cheap, but soon advanced in value. Here, too, there was equality of wealth. The man of little means was no less respected than the one of greater means if he had a good character. This promoted a good state of society, for it stimulated hospitality. Hard labor and scanty accommodations might cloud the present, but the future was ever bright before. These were some of the causes that were continually in operation to develop the best kind of human character. The settler had to depend on himself, and the virtue of self-reliance grew in proportion. Emergencies had constantly to be met by new expedients."

A WARRANT ON A BOOT LEG.

Judge Dyer told a story of a justice of the peace he knew in an early day, who was working in his field when someone came to him to get a warrant. The justice had no pen or paper, but he was a man of resource. He pulled off his boot, took a piece of chalk out of his pocket, wrote the charge on his boot leg, made the man swear to it, and said he would issue the warrant as soon as he got to the house.

A SERMON TO SUNDAY FISHERS.

An early-day preacher, he said, fished his flock one Sunday afternoon at the bank of the river, like John the Baptist. He said: "I come like one out of the wilderness to say unto you, if you do not stop this Sunday fishing, you are gone, hook and line, bob and sinker."

Judge Dyer said it was an interesting fact that in 1843 there were four weekly papers in Milwaukee county, four in Racine, two in Dane, two in Grant, one in Iowa, and one in Brown; fourteen in all.

A TRACE OF WILD-CAT BANKING. "The early settlers," he said, "were patriotic and they always celebrated Washington's birthday. They were as sound as circumstances permitted, for honest money. One man broke up a forty-acre tract, raised a crop and sold it for the currency of an Eastern bank that he afterwards discovered had failed two years before." He spoke of an early Democratic convention held in a log cabin in Racine county.

PHILOSPHIC DEMOCRATS.

"It was in the woods," said he, "and some of the delegates lost their way and never found the convention place at all. They went to sleep under the trees, and dreamed of the resolutions they were going to introduce, unmindful of the fact that a Potawatomi Indian slept in a neighboring canon." He said he knew a man in Southern Wisconsin who was away from home two weeks on an expedition after a bottle of quinine, yet the manhood and womanhood of that day would not suffer in comparison with that of the present.

AN OVERWORKED FAD.

Cleveland Plain Dealer:

Hark!

The strains of the organ break upon the heavy air.

All eyes are turned toward the door.

The bridal party appears!

Why does the bride lean so far back and walk with such springy stiffness?

Why does her venerable papa wave that barbed wire cane?

And, see! the bridegroom comes forward like a high-stepping trotter, and the best man bobs like a merry mandarin.

Look again! The dignified clergyman has caught the infection, and bows with sweeping genuflections right and left.

What is the organist playing?

Don't you recognize it?

It is "The Bridal Cake Walk!"

The largest sun dial in the world is Hayou Borou, a large promontory extending 3,000 feet above the Aegean sea. As the sun swings around the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which act as hour marks.

SOLONS TO GREEN BAY

Three Sleeping Cars Full of 'Em
Visit New Reformatory.

"BURNETT" ON LEGISLATURE.

Amazing Number of Bills to Tax Corporations—But Fewer Bills of All Kinds Than in '97—The Move to Abolish Courts—Contract Prison Labor Must Go—Prayers for the Lobby—"Uncle Ned" Taylor at McClellan's Cabinet Table.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 21.—Many members of the legislature will celebrate to-morrow—Washington's birthday—by inspecting the constructions at the new reformatory in Green Bay, as far as advanced. They leave Madison to-night in three sleeping cars as the guests of the Green Bay Business Men's association. Superintendent Reg of the reformatory will do all he can to make it pleasant for them, and no doubt the minds of the visitors will be reconciled to any needed appropriations to complete the work. It is a grand effort to save bad boys and first offenders, now sent to Waupun.

Mr. Heg, by the way, is a brother-in-law of Professor Adams, the historian of Yale, who is now the guest of the Historical society in Madison. Henry Legler, secretary of the board of education in Milwaukee, and himself a historian, is related to the visitor in the same way.

No More New Bills.

Thus this week will be badly broken up. Last Friday was the limit set for the introduction of new business and there was a flood of bills introduced. The total, however, is not equal to that of 1897. Hereafter it requires unanimous consent to introduce a bill, and practically it is impossible to get a measure started, unless it be some city charter change, forced by unexpected circumstances, or other bills concerning which there is no dispute. On Friday there were no less than eighty-three bills introduced in the senate alone, and many more than that in the assembly. Many of these bills are historic—claims that have been put in year after year without receiving a passage. Many are "fool" bills—the idea of eccentric people, dreamers who think enactment would correct the ills of the world. Not a few are injustices—silly, tricky efforts to effect a raise in salary, an undermining of authority, or the building of a bridge or the cheapening price of a piece of land—things that never should be granted, but which some over-reaching fellow conceives can be done on the quiet in Madison—it's safer than home. Some are the bills of demagogues.

The feature of the bills this year is the large number of corporation-taxing measures.

Now for Some Good Talking.

The rest of the session will be devoted to consideration of bills on the floor, and there will be some good talking. The senate has a score of debaters, and in the house conspicuous are Hall, McGrath, Wheeler, Tracy, Harvey, McDonald, Overbeck, Bullington and Fogo of the old guard; and Rusk, Orton, Vandervoort, Suran, Keene, Mosher, Sturtevant, Bryant, Catlin, Dodge and others of the new men.

Every year there are some bills to make fun lighten a bit of serious routine. Senator Withe has in a measure to tax newspapers, and the bill to abolish the coroner has been sent from the committee on health to the committee on public improvements. Usually these bills die unheeded and unused after they have served their mission of playfulness, but sometimes, like the bill to suppress the high hat at theater and church, they are passed, and sent to the governor and even become laws.

Waupun Prison's Shortcomings.

Speaking of the trip to Green Bay, there is a feeling that Waupun prison is not what it should be; in fact, a general feeling that Wisconsin is way behind the times in carrying for the vicious and wayward. Even the Waushara school for boys, headed by a noble man, Professor Merica, is an interrogation point. Boys of all kinds are herded together, and the boys of the uncongenial street children, whose room is more desired at home than their company. An effort is made at Waushara to keep the comparatively innocent apart from the undoubtedly hardened rogues there but it can't be wholly done.

As for Waupun no one pretends that any attempt at reformation is made. The prison is old and unsanitary. The cells are small—40 inches wide, and some of them occupied by two prisoners. It is over-crowded.

The commission to investigate the prison labor system thinks that the New York system should be adopted. Mr. David C. Green says:

"Under the present arrangement (making shoes), the labor is let out under contract to M. D. Wells & Co. of Chicago, at 50 cents per day. 300 men requiring to be employed. The state must furnish heat, power, light, buildings, etc., so that the net revenue to the state is comparatively small. The profit now goes to the contractor, whereas it should go to the state." This Chicago firm has made a pot of money out of this unhappy contract. In addition there are 100 "citizens" at work, men and boys of Waupun, and the commission says this is "contrary to good prison discipline and to the prisoners are constantly posted as to what is going on outside the walls, and then it is not well to have young men and boys in touch with hardened criminals. Prisoners should be kept apart from the free world. This is part of the punishment."

The proposed plan provides labor for the convicts on work for the state, semi-state and municipal institutions, and whatever profit there may be goes to the state and indirectly to the taxpayers. Convicts will thus make clothes, shoes, furniture, etc., to be used by the 5,000 insane, feeble-minded, blind, deaf, etc.—the charges of the state.

The commission is composed of Mr. Green, Mr. Bullington of Eau Claire, and John L. Sturtevant of Waupun. They studied the reports of forty states, visited many prisons and went to the Indianapolis prison congress. At Indianapolis Waupun's 40-inch cell, they found an average elsewhere of 5 feet and over 7 feet in the famous new Philadelphia prison. The report rather looks toward a new prison in one of the

northern counties, where the convicts could cut down trees, clear the growths and get out the stone and put up the buildings. Incidentally they could grow crops and build roads. But big reforms of this sort come slowly.

Takes Prayers in Sherburne.
H. C. Schultz, the business manager of the Eau Claire Republican and Leader, though Chippewa Falls is his native town. He is also a stenographer and when the chaplain opens the senate with prayer in the morning, Mr. Schultz combines practice with devotion by jotting down the invocation in hooks and angles. Then he writes them out and presents the "copy" to some of his newspaper friends. The prayers of Rev. Dr. Butler of Madison, who will be 84 years old March 15, are in especial demand. The chaplain sometimes touches on local needs, as Paul Scofield's health or the welfare of the absent executive; and the other day the officials and pages and even the lobby were remembered. Mr. Schultz is a Presbyterian and so is Rev. Mr. Bigler of this city. The former is an expert on the literary construction and scope of contents of prayers. Mr. Schultz especially admires the following of the Madison pastor—brief, feeling, comprehensive and dignified.

Model Legislative Prayer.
"Gracious God, we come this morning acknowledging Thee and Thy supreme power over us. We pray for Thy divine guidance as a people and a nation. Make us to search after and see Thy will in all things pertaining to our temporal and spiritual well-being. Direct our ways in matters of national legislation and give Thy blessing to the senate and Thy sanction and approval to the things that shall be done here and the laws that shall be enacted."

"Thou art a God of wisdom and of mercy, and we would lift up our hearts to Thee in adoration, seeking Thy favor and Thy mercies. We thank our guide and our ruler to the end that shall bring us to prosper in well-doing and to merit Thy approval. Spread Thy protection and cover us, O God, and hasten the day when there shall be no more wars, when man shall live in brotherly love and peace with his fellow man. When garments bathed in blood shall be put away and the red banner shall be put aside. Lead us by Thy hand here upon earth and finally bring us to Thyself for Thy son, our Redeemer's sake. Amen."

The chaplains serve a week in house and senate respectively and receive \$15 for the service by special appropriation at the end of the session. Father Knox, a Madison priest, is a favorite chaplain, crossing himself after the Catholic manner. Another Irishman officiated the other day—Francis Murphy.

Quarles on the Cruel Turk.
Our new senator, Quarles, has not yet indicated his Philippine policy beyond a consent to ratification, and will Milwaukee anti-expansion sentiment will undoubtedly curb his impetuous spirit. He is not against bloodshed when in the mood. Some time ago he thus expressed himself as to the unlovely Turk:

"I would like to see the European powers get together and subdue their own petty jealousies and blot Turkey off the face of the earth. The sultan, as the Frenchman says, *raison d'etre*, has no reason to be. He is an invader and should be driven back far into Asia, and not be allowed to linger around the environs of European civilization. If the world could forget itself a few weeks and remember only civilization and progress and then eternally wipe out the inextinguishable Turk, it would be a happy culmination of the new year."

The appointment of Editor H. H. Taylor of the Madison State Journal to be one of the three assistant secretaries of the treasurer (under Gage, the Chicago banker) opens an occasional opportunity for him to sit with the cabinet—in the absence of the secretary himself.

Only Four Wisconsin Cabinet Officers.
There have been but four Wisconsin men honored with positions in a president's cabinet. Governor Randall was postmaster general under President Johnson, and died in that office; Timothy C. Howe was postmaster general in 1882 under Arthur; Jerry Rusk held the portfolio of agriculture under Harrison and W. F. Vilas was appointed secretary of the interior and again postmaster general under Grover Cleveland. J. C. Spooner declined recently a cabinet position.

Mr. Taylor is a man of 52, and has an abundance of the world's goods. Some of his friends have wondered why he should accept a position, but they forget the moral of the story in the breast of an ambitious man to prove to their fellows the ability that is in them. Ever since as a lad he drove stage coach, not far from where Rusk and Bill Price were in the same humble occupation, he has proved equal to each successive promotion, and to cut a figure in the executive circles of federal administration will naturally gratify him. Not every body is fond of "Uncle Ned," especially political people who have got in front of his tremendous will and masterly shrewdness. But all who have had dealings with him in remark on his phenomenal business insight and capacity for putting things through to a finish, by the time the editor statesman borrows some chewing tobacco of the farmer-premier, Wilson, and gets the drift of Alger's war plans out Manila, war, the rest of the gifted outsider around the mahogany table will conclude that what Author-Diplomat Hay would style a "truly western product," like himself, has a whole barrel full of horse sense.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

Wrong Impression.
"In several of your legislatures," remarked the foreigner, "I learn there are what you call deadlocks. What is it I am correctly informed, that you are trying to elect United States senators and cannot decide upon any particular man. In the meantime, I presume, the public business suffers at Washington because of this delay?"

"Not at all," replied the native. "Then why do you consider these deadlocks so calamitous?"

"We don't,"—Chicago Tribune.

Happy Days for Him.
"Why does young Mr. Fribble insist on walking around in the cold? I should think he'd catch his death."

"You see he is the first time he has ever succeeded in getting inside to form on that puny mistake of his. He is a stand it inside."—Chicago Daily News.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

King Oscar Again Takes the Helm of State—Event Celebrated by a Grand Court Ball—Norway's Pine Forests Rapidly Disappearing—The Recent Troughfem Contagion—Andreas's Brother Discredited the Latest Russian Report—Denmark's Butter and Pork Exports.

King Oscar is himself again, according to cable advices from Stockholm, and has returned to the active work of



THE KING OF SWEDEN.
reigning. The event was signaled by a grand court ball, to which 2,000 invitations were issued. The event is described as one of great brilliancy.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The public schools of Stockholm will be represented at the Paris exposition.

"Den nya Dramatiska teatern" will be rebuilt in the near future at a cost of 1,135,000 crowns.

During 1898 over 2,933,000 liters of brandy were distilled at the 124 distilleries of Sweden.

It is thought in official circles that the head station of the Swedish navy will be removed to Stockholm.

Samuel Odman, for a number of years the editor of "Faderneslandet," is dead at his home in Sundbyberg, aged 77 years.

King Oscar has received a petition signed by 1,300 public school teachers, calling for an increase in their monthly salaries.

Hotel Continental has been seriously damaged by fire. Loss is estimated at 800,000 crowns. The building was insured for 600,000 crowns.

Karl E. Johnson, who killed his 6-year-old son a few weeks ago, has been adjudged insane and has been placed in the asylum at Konradsgard.

Washington's birthday will be brilliantly celebrated at the United States legation at Stockholm by a ball, which the crown prince has promised to attend.

A monument of bronze will be raised in memory of Ling, the creator of Swedish gymnastics. The site for this monument has not yet been determined upon.

An asylum for sailors is being planned by several wealthy steamship owners of Stockholm. King Oscar will contribute 4,000 crowns, provided the undertaking will materialize.

King Oscar contemplates a trip to Christiania during the latter part of the present month if his health will allow it. Queen Sophia will not accompany the king, owing to illness.

The government of Sweden and Norway has invited Germany, Denmark and Holland to assist in a scientific study of the fish of the North Atlantic ocean and the North sea.

Stockholm has during the past month, been visited by hundreds of traveling salesmen representing foreign business houses. During the first week in January not less than 600 salesmen registered at the various hotels of the city.

The latest evidence of sympathy shown toward the Salvation Army in Sweden is that the city board of Stockholm has handed over to the management of the army a public bath, which has cost the town some 20,000 crowns for fitting.

As "talman" (speaker) of "Forsta Kammaren" of the Swedish riksdag has been chosen Count G. Sparre, vice Captain Casparson; as "talman" of "Andra Kammaren" has been chosen "lands-höfding" Robert de la Gardie and vice "talman" Consul Swardling.

K. E. Ljungstrom, the young book-keeper who disappeared from the city after relieving the "Stockholm's Handelsbank" of 10,000 crowns, has evidently skipped the country, as the detectives have not found a trace of him since his sudden departure.

A. W. Bergin, an employee in one of the glass factories of the city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head four or five times with a small pistol, while traveling on the train en route for Upsala. It is thought that despondency was the cause of the rash deed. Mr. Bergin ended his life at 30.

Gothenburg.

A. W. Otterberg has recently been appointed assistant customs collector.

Rev. Gustaf Hultin, for a number of years principal of the high school at Molndal, is dead.

A new glass factory will be established in Gothenburg in the near future at a cost of 250,000 crowns.

Fifty-seven Swedish-Americans arrived to Gothenburg Jan. 20. Most of these are to visit relatives and friends in various parts of Sweden.

NORWAY.

Christians.
Madame Gerda Vislie, wife of the author Vislie, is dead.

E. Gustaf Waldenstrom, prominent merchant, is dead, aged 78 years.

Norway's smallest "by" (hamlet) is Hvidsten, which has a population of 200.

Nils Kasper Gronvold, "bureauchief" of the ecclesiastical department, is dead.

Paper to the value of 9,000,000 crowns was manufactured in Norway during 1898.

The naval budget has been placed at 8,100,000 crowns for the year of 1899 by the "militarkomitet."

R. F. Kockert, a prominent merchant of Christiania, passed away a few days ago, aged 76 years.

Per Sivle has sold the large estate near Drammenskanten, which he recently inherited from his father.

Olas Johansen, a printer of this city, has been chosen editor of the co-operative organ to be issued by the Socialists of this city.

A telegram from Arendal dated Feb. 1, says that the bark Kerddala went down off Tromsø, the entire crew of 10 men being drowned.

The Solum brick yards with adjoining property was recently sold to Attorney K. Brun of Christiania and Engineer Lassen of Arendal for 500,000 crowns.

In an article regarding the imperial maritime customs of China, in the London Times, it is stated there are 31 Norwegians in the customs service of China.

J. P. Hansen's oil cloth factory, the largest of its kind in Norway, was burned to the ground at Moss Jan. 21. The property was valued at 100,000 crowns.

Norway's pine forests are being rapidly hewn down. Whizzing axes and buzzing circular saws are heard all over in the pine regions, and the sawmills and barrel factories consume the smaller forests. Only a decade ago Osterdalen, in Hedemarken, contained one of the richest pine forests of Norway. Now it has entirely succumbed to the axe and saw.

Tromsø.

At the annual meeting for the "Trondhjems Mekanske Verktæst," all the old directors and officers were elected.

The annual "Turnfest" will be held in this city May 21-23. There will undoubtedly be a very large attendance.

Eighty families were rendered homeless during the recent conflagration in this city. Charitable societies have done much to alleviate the suffering and all are now being properly cared for. The estimated loss by the fire is 200,000 crowns. The greater number of houses were exceedingly primitive in structure and modern structures will now take their place, which will improve the general appearance of this part of the city very much.

Bergen.

"Norges Blad" is the name of a new paper which will make its appearance in this city with August Aslagesen as editor.

There are at present 113 students enrolled at the naval academy in this city. "Havnefoged" Iversen has again remembered the institution by presenting it a "Beall's compass dividers," an instrument much in use at English naval academies.

Copenhagen.

Pastor "Emeritus" R. Sebested of Odense is dead, aged 85 years.

Ole Anderson, one of the veterans of '48, passed away at his home near Gamlestrup, aged 76 years.

Rev. Borch of Stege was brutally assaulted by a gang of ruffians while returning from a call on a sick friend.

The Peoples' theater of Odense has been sold to "Restaurator" Nielsen, formerly of Horsens, for 75,000 crowns.

J. R. Halen of this city has been recently appointed chief justice. Halen is an old and wealthy citizen of Copenhagen.

Edvard Holm, Ph. D., professor of history and philosophy in the University of Copenhagen, has retired from university circles on an annual pension.

"Premier" Lieutenant Kjolsen has been appointed captain, and Second Lieutenant Aage Bojesen has been promoted to "premier" lieutenant of the navy.

Another "sjoforskræbingsbolag" (marine insurance company) named "Danish Lloyds" has recently been organized in this city with a capital of 2,500,000 crowns.

Denmark exported to England during the year of 1898 pork to the amount of 49,000,000 crowns. Not less than 132,000,000 crowns worth of butter was sold to England during the same year. This shows the prosperous business condition of Denmark, a little kingdom which, comparatively speaking, does a larger butter and pork export business than any other nation in Europe.

DOES NOT CREDIT IT.

Brother of Professor Andrew Doubts the Newest Russian History.

MALMO, Sweden, Feb. 14.—The brother of Professor Andrew, the missing balloonist who attempted to cross the Arctic regions, has informed a local newspaper that he does not believe the report, received by way of Krasnovarsk, Siberia, that the remains of Andrew and his companions and the car of the balloon in which they left Dan's island off Spitzbergen group on July 11, 1897, have been found between Keno and Pit, in the province of Yeniseisk. He says that the locality is cultivated and it appears incredible that the corpses and the car of the balloon could have been there a year and a half without having been seen before this. Further, more Andrew's brother points out in stormy weather the bodies would almost certainly have been separated from the wreck of the balloon.

Composting in Open Weather.

We cannot be too busy with our compost piles during the open days of winter. These should be in the process of building in different parts of our grounds where we can reach them most readily with loads, and from which we can most easily distribute them. If engaged in berry growing, most of the distributing will have to be done with wheelbarrows. An eye should also be kept on the comeliness of the grounds in selecting places for these heaps. I find that most of my neighbors are glad enough to have me draw away their coal ashes, and I am glad enough to get them. It is not easy to get too much of this material to mix with barnyard manure and other substances that are worked into the piles, says a New England Homestead correspondent.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

ROOT PRUNING.

The System Described—An Opinion and an Experiment.

The method of pruning away practically all the roots of a young tree before planting it, leaving only short stubs half an inch long or less, seems to be finding an increasing number of advocates. Having been taught all our lives the necessity for keeping the root system of a young tree as nearly intact as possible when moving it from the nursery to an orchard, it gives one a shock to be told that it would be better to cut it away entirely.

The advocates of this system claim that with trees so treated the new roots, springing directly from the crown and from the short stubs, assume a more natural position and strike more deeply into the soil than when trees are planted in the usual way, and that consequently the tree is more vigorous and longer lived. Then they point to the undoubted fact that the new plan is much the cheaper. Less care would be required in digging the trees in the nursery. A good share of the top and roots could be cut away before shipping, thus saving in boxing and freights, and finally the expensive digging of large holes could be dispensed with, and in properly prepared soil the tree, whittled to a neat stub, could be simply shoved into the ground or planted in a dibble hole like a cutting.

This system of planting originated on the Gulf coast of Texas and has been most extensively practiced there. Being familiar with Gulf coast soils and knowing their soft, moist character and drought resisting capacity and their especial adaptability to the growth of all kinds of cuttings, it was the opinion of the horticulturist of the Alabama station, expressed in bulletin No. 98, that most of the successes reported with the short root pruning, which he describes as here related, were due to the character of the soil and that it would be likely to fail disastrously on hard, clayey or droughty land. It was therefore determined in planting some pears and peaches at the station during February, 1896, to make an experiment.

In two rows each of pears and peaches, running 24 trees to the row, half the trees were root pruned, leaving stubs less than half an inch long. The others were planted in the usual way, alternating three of the root pruned and three not root pruned trees. The peaches were Lady Ingold, Hale's Early, Alexander, Elberta, Titliston, Early Crawford, Mountain Rose and Stump. The pears were Bartlett on French roots, Bartlett on Japanese roots and Keiffer on Japanese roots. All were well grown 1-year-olds. The soil was a hard, gravelly hillside, with stiff clay subsoil, and so poor and droughty that it only made five bushels of corn to the acre the previous season. No more trying condition could be conceived for the test, and it was with many misgivings that the carefully whittled stubs, looking like inverted walking canes, were planted in such uncongenial surroundings. All, of course, were fertilized and cultivated alike. To add to the severity of the test a drought set in early in April, with unreasonable heat, lasting till the first week in June.

On April 15 it was noted that the root pruned trees were starting much more feebly and slowly than the others, but by April 27 they had fully caught up, and from that day to this the closest inspection has failed to detect any difference between them. One peach tree from the pruned and one from the unpruned lots have died. The pears are a perfect stand. Certainly so far no increased vigor has been observed in the root pruned trees; but, on the other hand, no disadvantage can be detected, and the conditions could hardly have been more severe. What the final difference will be, if any, on the health and longevity of the trees, of course, remains to be seen.

Crimson Clover in the Central States.

Much less is written now about crimson clover than was the case a few years ago, says a Farm and Fireside writer. Many farmers throughout the central states are convinced that it is utterly unreliable for them, and the demand for seed has fallen off very materially. I have shared this belief, and yet we should bear the fact in mind that some farmers north of the fortieth parallel of latitude have success with this clover. The apparent reason seems to be that they sow early in the season and cover the seed deep. The seeding is done at the last cultivation of the corn in July, and the seed is put into the ground deep enough to get the needed moisture. If corn is given surface cultivation, there is usually moisture at the depth of three inches or less even during the drought. By deep seeding a good stand and fall growth of plants is obtained, and it was in this particular that the usual shallow seedings have been failures.

One Thing and Another.

For wet lands the Iowa Homestead recommends a pretty thick seeding with timothy, alsike and red clover early in the spring.

"Abandoned farms" and "the decline of agriculture" are familiar terms in connection with the New England states, but now Governor Mount is quoted to the effect that right in Indiana, comparatively a new state and until recently almost exclusively agricultural, there are large tracts of land, in one county alone over 10,000 acres, exhausted, abandoned and given over to waste.

F. W. Card of the Nebraska station has found no beneficial result from applying salt on asparagus beds. On the contrary, it is considered injurious when used in large quantities.

It is stated that the alkali in Wyoming, which consists chiefly of sodium and magnesium sulphate, does not interfere with the growth of sugar beets or perceptibly impair their quality.

An Ohio Farmer correspondent warns the farmers to promptly check the advances of broom sedge, which, he says, is an innocent looking, but absolutely deadly weed, not a grass, with no value as feed and rooting out blue grass carefully.

DRY FARMING.

Practical Points About Growing Alfalfa Without Irrigation.

The drought-resisting qualities of alfalfa and its value as a feed crop have established it in the favor of ranchmen in arid regions. Of its behavior and the manner of growing it "on a dry ranch," a correspondent of the Denver Field and Farm gives a very practical account:

The snow fall and rain of winter and early spring invariably insure a profitable yield from the first cutting, while the second and third are more or less chance crops, according to the season. A bottom adjoining a creek or gulch with water at any depth from 5 to 20 feet is a valuable site for an alfalfa meadow, as the roots, which penetrate downward in congenial soil at the rate of four or five feet per annum, soon reach the moisture, and after this is accomplished the yield will equal that of the average irrigated meadow. It is sometimes the case that land of this description is too hot and sandy to sustain the young plants the first season. This can often be remedied by applying old black corral dirt or even adobe soil in liberal quantities on the surface, and the labor entailed is of secondary consideration when a good stand can be obtained with the certainty of ultimately reaching water.

Alfalfa can be grown without irrigation equally well on rolling prairie or side hills, provided the soil is deep and not underlain with rock or other substratum impervious to moisture. Some of the drift clays of Colorado, which are locally known as joint clay, popper clay, blue clay, etc., exist in places in an almost semioleost condition with a top soil of a few inches of fairly rich mold. In such a combination alfalfa can be grown to advantage.

In preparing the field for the seed the deeper the plowing the better provided, of course, the soil holds out, but if the soil gives out at five or six inches then only that depth should be plowed with a common plow, but it is always an advantage to loosen the subsoil another five or six inches with a subsoil plow. By this method the best soil is left on the surface and the poor stuff underneath where it will do the most good, by storing the surplus moisture which percolates through for the taproots to absorb as occasion requires.

A common mistake with the inexperienced in dry farming is to plant oats or some other crop with the alfalfa. This is generally a fatal move, though in some instances in very favorable seasons a stand has been secured. The amount of shade afforded by the nurse crop does not in any way compensate for the extra drain on the soil and moisture, and this mode of planting should never be attempted except by the irrigator.

Another cause of trouble is early sowing. The spring rains and soft snows push the top growth too vigorously, the plants become weak and attenuated with a poor root structure, the ground packs and bakes after the rains, and if drought is at all prolonged a large percentage of the young alfalfa perishes. On the other hand, if the planting is done late in May or June after plowing under the weeds the land is left comparatively clean, and there being no excess of moisture, the young alfalfa grows slowly, throwing out rootlets in every direction in search of moisture, thus making a strong stocky growth capable of withstanding protracted droughts. At the same time it must be borne in mind that if the plants are not above ground by the last of July there is some danger of winter killing.

Diversified Farming.

Remember in planning next year's crop that as much wheat will grow on land in five years, provided a cultivated crop is grown every fourth year, as will grow in six years if seeded to wheat each season, that the outlay for plowing, harrowing, seeding and harvesting the crop will be reduced one-fourth, that well rotted manure at the rate of six loads per acre applied every fourth year will increase the yield one bushel per acre, that farms growing stock do not lose their fertility and that the dairy counties of Minnesota are paying mortgages on their farms which are similar to the ones which are being foreclosed in many of the wheat counties. The failure of a single grain crop does not reduce the diversified farmer to want for in such cases it seldom happens that two products yield very poorly during the same year, and the market is not likely to rule low on two commodities at the same time. So advises The American Agriculturist.

Painting a Bath-tub.

Every particle of grease and grime should be removed with soap and hot water. The tub should then be thoroughly sandpapered to take off old particles of paint.

The first coat should be ordinary white paint, and great care should be taken not to get it on too thick. A second coat of the same paint is added after the first has been allowed to dry for 24 hours. When this is dry, it should be carefully sandpapered.

The tub is now ready for the white china gloss, the last coat. The paint should be thoroughly stirred in this and in every case before use. The tub should be let stand several days before water is turned in, and the tub should always be run in first.—Exchange.

Household Economy.

The art of true housekeeping is to make the home cheerful and attractive, to make the meals tasty and palatable and to make the house as comfortable as possible.

There should be some regular system of caring for food fragments. Tin lined boxes or baskets should be kept in some convenient place in

THE GLASS DAGGER

BY WEATHERLEY CHESNEY

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CHAPTER V.

THE NET DRAWING.

"If George is guilty, I can never be your wife!"

With these words still ringing like a death-knell in my ears, I left De Vero Gardens. What a change from yesterday! Then I left the same house absolutely happy, for had not Mabel promised to be mine? But now there was a condition attached to her promise which at seemed impossible should ever be fulfilled, and her words seemed to me to be a life of wretchedness, for unless her brother were innocent of this great crime she could not be mine, and did I not know him to be guilty?

Filled with these gloomy thoughts and forebodings, I walked through the park, scarcely heeding whither my feet took me, and I pushed forward utterly unconscious of the passersby. Suddenly a voice greeted me—a voice that before I recognized it seemed to carry with it unpleasant memories. I looked up, and there was the police superintendent of the previous night—Jewell, I now knew his name to be.

"Well, captain," said he, with evident determination to talk, "I hope you are feeling none the worse for our night's hospitality. I'm afraid it has told upon you, though, judging by your looks, but I hope you see that I was simply doing my duty and was obliged to carry out the letter of the law."

"Thank you, Mr. Jewell. I've no doubt I shall be all right again after a night's rest. Of course, I know you only did your duty, and it would be absurd for me to bear you a grudge on that account. Have you any further traces of the murderer?"

"Well, yes, we have," replied the officer. "We have received some rather singular information—information which I think will interest you."

I was burning with anxiety to know if there was any more evidence against George, so I listened readily enough. "On occasions like these," began the superintendent, somewhat sententious, "we are often indebted to the public for most valuable information, without which indeed, I must confess, we should many a time be at a loss. The discovery of the missing part of the dagger last night was due to such a cause, for a stranger brought it to Scotland Yard. Then, thanks to the conductor of the Harbordson bus, we have traced our fugitive to Manchester, where for the moment our clue ends, though no doubt our friend Caminda there will already be able to supplement our information, and at 1 o'clock today we again received from an outsider a most important piece of news. We had previously found out that the murdered woman was a lady's maid at Mr. Spiegelstein's, and had also learned that she was the object of the attentions of a young gentleman of position."

Here the superintendent looked at me inquiringly, as if he half expected me to say something, but as I remained silent he continued, still looking keenly at me from time to time, as though watching the effect of his words. "Well, as I said, about 1 o'clock we received most important information. A hall porter of the Metropole called at our station and stated that last night he had heard a remark in the hall of the hotel which might have a very important bearing on the case. It appears there were three or four gentlemen smoking and lounging in the entrance hall and talking loud enough to be overheard by the porter or any one else in their vicinity.

"The conversation happened to turn upon weapons, and one of the gentlemen, who seemed to have traveled a great deal, described some curious articles of warfare he had come across in Africa, whereupon another visitor, a Mr. Keighley Gates, usually mentioned a peculiar white glass dagger he had seen the day before in a friend's rooms. I have made it my business to see Mr. Gates and get what information I could. Mr. Gates seemed rather communicative yesterday, judging from what the porter said, but since a glass dagger has come so prominently forward in today's paper it is wonderful how reticent he has become. He most reluctantly substantiated what he had said, and at length admitted he had seen such a dagger in the room of a friend. Still, more reluctantly, did he

"Well, good afternoon, Captain Brett." To say something, but as I remained silent he continued, still looking keenly at me from time to time, as though watching the effect of his words. "Well, as I said, about 1 o'clock we received most important information. A hall porter of the Metropole called at our station and stated that last night he had heard a remark in the hall of the hotel which might have a very important bearing on the case. It appears there were three or four gentlemen smoking and lounging in the entrance hall and talking loud enough to be overheard by the porter or any one else in their vicinity.

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give me the name and address of this friend. It appears—and here the officer fixed his eyes keenly upon me—"it appears this dagger is the property of a certain Mr. George Fenton."

"This was the first time George's name had been mentioned in connection with the murder. I felt this was the beginning of the end, but my face did not betray my feelings. After a short pause Jewell continued, "I believe you told me last night, Captain Brett, that you had spent the evening at a Mr. Fenton's house?"

"That is so."

"You gave the address as De Vero Gardens?"

"Yes."

"That is precisely the address I extracted from Mr. Keighley Gates—rather a curious coincidence, Captain Brett?"

"It is certainly a coincidence," I replied.

"Then you will probably have seen this remarkable glass dagger which attracted the attention of Mr. Gates? I believe it was hanging on the wall of Mr. George Fenton's room?"

"Yes, I remember seeing such a weapon there," I answered, "but I don't quite see the connection between that particular dagger and this murder. There are doubtless plenty of similar weapons in London at this moment. They used to be common in the old days of the Venetian republic, and they are manufactured now in quantity, to supply the demands of the modern caricaturist."

"Oh, no doubt," said the officer, "but it just happens I'm rather wishful to see this particular curiosity at this moment. By the way, you seem to be coming from that direction yourself. Can you tell me if I shall find Mr. George Fenton at home?"

"I did not see him. He was not in when I was there, but of course he may be there now."

"I hope he may," said the officer, dryly. "I fancy he will be able to give me some valuable information. Oh, by the bye, I don't think I told you the name of the gentleman who was paying attention to the murdered woman. It's another of these extraordinary coincidences. It is the same Mr. George Fenton."

Here the superintendent seemed busily engaged flicking some imaginary dust from his coat sleeve. But I felt that my face was still well within range of his penetrating eyes. Still, I could not keep the surging blood from my face. It was too horrible to hear the toils being woven closer and closer round the unhappy lad. The merciless voice went on in cool, even tones:

"You are doubtless aware of this last fact, Captain Brett?"

"Yes, I know something of it."

"This would scarcely please his family, captain?"

"Probably not."

"And it might cause little unpleasant family jars. It's a sad thing when events of this sort occur. Young men don't brook interference in such matters—makes 'em kick over the traces—go a bit wild—eh, captain?"

Superintendent Jewell was a little too obviously trying to draw me, so I replied:

"In this particular instance there was nothing of the kind, Mr. Jewell. Mr. George Fenton is a friend of mine and is as straight as a die—certainly not at all wild. But I must be moving. I have an engagement."

"Well, good afternoon, Captain Brett. I am on my way to your friend's house just now. I only hope I may find him in. He seems to be just the way men want. Good afternoon, sir."

As I left the lynx-eyed officer I felt the net was indeed being slowly drawn round George Fenton. It was evident that when all the circumstantial evidence was collected and George Fenton found to be missing from home a warrant for his arrest would only too surely be issued. The news could not be long kept back from his father and mother that their son was suspected of this fearful crime, and I pictured the effect of the terrible news upon his parents.

But amid all this trouble my course was clear. While the officers of the law were gathering evidences of his guilt, I must to the best of my ability strive to find grounds for his innocence. Mabel's belief in him was firm and unshaken. Mine must be the same, and no stone would I leave unturned to attain our end.

CHAPTER VI.

A SURPRISE OR A CLUE?

I left Superintendent Jewell with a sinking heart, for I knew only too well what would happen at De Vero Gardens. Once, indeed, I turned back to follow him there; but, after all, what good could I do? I could not ward off even for an hour the storm of trouble that was about to break over that unhappy household.

Some time afterward, when the edge of the agony had been dulled, Mabel told me of what occurred. Of course George was not at home, nor could his whereabouts be given. A Venetian glass dagger was admitted to having hung until recently on the wall of his room. The superintendent asked to see George's photograph and this tallied with the descriptions of him given by the bus conductor and by those of the pursuing

crowd who had given information. It was further admitted that George had left the house the previous evening in dress clothes. His friendship with the unhappy woman was not denied.

The chain of circumstantial evidence seemed complete, and a warrant was issued that same night for the arrest of George Fenton for the murder of Harriet Staples. Earlier in the day a verdict of willful murder had been brought in by the coroner's jury.

The suspense and agony of the next few days for Mabel and her parents were simply awful. The father and mother were bowed down in terrible grief. Mr. Fenton entertained no doubt of his son's guilt, his connection with the murdered woman having fully prepared him for believing the worst, and it was pitiable to see the old man crushed by the awful blow. Mrs. Fenton was utterly prostrated, but her anxiety was all for her boy. She never spoke of the murder, but sat all day in her room piteously asking each newcomer whether there was any news of George. Mabel alone in that house preserved an appearance of calm. Her pale drawn cheeks, her anxious eyes, told of her inward suffering, but she moved about seemingly unconscious of the blow that had fallen, busy with her household duties.

At last there arrived the news of George's capture, and it came almost as a relief to us. Better this than the dreadful uncertainty which had hung over us like an awful nightmare. The moment Mabel heard of his illness she announced her determination of going to nurse him, and, accompanied by a maid, she set off for Yorkshire to the villa of Craven. She would not hear of my going with her on her journey. I must stay in town to look after her father and mother and arrange for the defense.

In a week's time George was fit to be moved. He was brought up to London and formally charged before the police magistrate with the murder of Harriet Staples. Chiefly on the strength of my reluctant evidence he was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

All the while the unhappy lad stoutly maintained his innocence, but his solicitor and counsel were in despair. Against his own improbable account of what actually had taken place, there was arrayed a mass of overwhelming evidence, from the conclusions of which it seemed impossible to escape. It could be proved that he had been in the habit of waiting for Harriet Staples, and that they had often been seen together. There was evidence that, on the night in question they had been out for a walk, and that in Back Saville street, on their return, high words had passed between them, while the very presence of the dagger pointed to premeditation. A clearer case there could not be made, and it seemed certain that unless other important evidence was forthcoming the prisoner's life hung by a very slender thread. At the earliest moment possible I obtained an interview with him.

He had indeed altered in the last few weeks and it was scarcely possible to recognize in this broken down wretch, with worn face and haggard eyes, the strong, bright, active man of a few short weeks ago. For one moment a trace of his old look crossed his face when he saw who was his visitor.

"Ah, you have come, Brett! I knew you would. Good God, isn't it awful! And he buried his face in his hands—thin, wasted hands.

I had determined to find out at this interview whether there was a possible chance of his being innocent, so after a few minutes I asked the brutal question:

"What on earth possessed you to kill her, Fenton?"

He drew back as if I had struck him. Then he looked at me steadily, and replied:

"Brett, I thought you knew me! I murder Harriet? I would have given my life willingly for hers at any moment. Brett, by all that is holy, I swear I have nothing to do with her death."

"Tell me all that happened that awful night," I rejoined. "We are moving heaven and earth for evidence. Perhaps you may give me a clue."

"It's weary work going over it all again, Brett. Harriet and I had been out for a walk together, and as we turned toward Spiegelstein's I again urged her to give some reason for refusing to marry me. She would not do so, and told me she wished I would leave her forever, as I was only making us both unhappy by my persistence. There was just enough in her words, or rather, her tones, to make me hope, and I ought to hold of her hand and begged her to pity me. She tried to withdraw it from my grasp, but I would not yield it. And this I suppose some passerby took for a quarrel. I could not make her alter her determination, and so I left her. I had not gone far away—certainly not more than a score of yards—when I heard a smothered cry and a dull thud. I looked back to see Harriet on the ground and a man running away. I rushed to her assistance, and the first thing I saw was that cruel weapon in her breast. In the agony of my despair I tried to withdraw the dagger, but the blow broke off, and at that moment you came up. You know the rest."

"And the man?" I asked. "Could not you describe him?"

"Impossible. It was dark at the time and my thought was all for my poor love. He left absolutely no impression on my mind."

My heart sank as I heard him speak. If this was all he could say, I felt there was indeed no hope for him, for what jury would believe such a statement, unsupported by a tithe of proof, in face of all the evidence against him? I was eager to know him to be innocent, not only for his sister's sake, and because my marriage depended upon it, but because I liked the lad, yet I will honestly confess, when he told me what had occurred, I did not believe him. I am afraid my face must have shown what I felt, for he looked at me in a pained, troubled way, as much as to say, "If

you, my friend, doubt me, what can I expect from those who do not know me?" But such thoughts were unprofitable. I came in search of a clue, and as yet he had given me none.

"Can you tell me anything about the people?" I asked. "The police seem utterly at fault, and according to them she was quite alone in the world."

Fenton shook his head.

"She could not have been without relatives and friends, but she would never speak about them."

"But why?" I asked. "What was the mystery about her, George?"

"I do not know. I felt there was a mystery all along, but I did not think I had any right to find out more than she chose to tell me, and that was little enough. She never mentioned her father or mother, or, in fact, anything of her past life. Sometimes I tried to lead her on to the subject, but she always seemed to scout danger and kept clear of all personal matters. This thing I know at any rate—she was of gentle birth, and certainly had never been brought up with the idea of being a servant. Not only did I learn it by her many accomplishments—painting, music, singing, languages—which she went out of her way to hint from me, but which, nevertheless, would keep cropping up—but from her manner of looking at everything, one could see she spoke from a standpoint far above the position in which she was placed."

"I pictured her, Duncan, brought up in a refined English home, in easy circumstances, with every social and intellectual advantage. Then, perhaps, her father died and his affairs were found to be embarrassed. Grief and anxiety hurried her mother to a premature grave, and the daughter, their only child, too independent to owe anything to relatives, too proud to let her friends know what she was doing, set about to earn her own living, at first by the exercise of her talents, and, that failing, by accepting the situation in which I found her. At other times I thought it possible that an unhappy home had driven her out into the world, there to make her way as best she could. Of course, neither of these solutions of the enigma may be right, and yet it seems to me that either one or the other of them would account for all. I am utterly incapable of solving the mystery that surrounds her death. Without any special circumstances, mere robbery would hardly be sufficient reason for the murder; for I was so near that it would have been all but impossible for the murderous thief to have rifled her body, and then what likelihood was there of sufficient spoil to compensate him for the awful risk he ran?"

Fenton stopped and once more covered his eyes wearily with his hands. I felt it was useless to dwell longer on the details of the murder. He had told me all he knew, and further discussion seemed needless—cruelty to my friend. Besides, my time had expired. So I rose.

"By the bye," I asked, "have you any photograph of her you could let me have? I feel confident that we could throw some light on this awful mystery if we could only trace her antecedents. If you have her picture, it would no doubt help us."

"Yes," he replied, "I have one photograph of her which she gave me after much pressing and reluctantly enough in all conscience. I left it at home that awful night. You will find it in a leather case in the top left hand drawer of my dressing table, in which I keep my ties, under the paper at the bottom of the drawer. Ask Mabel to give it to you."

I said goodby to my friend as cheerfully as possible and assured him that we were doing everything that could be done in his interests and that no stone would be left unturned to prove his innocence, but I left him with a heavy heart, for I felt the all but utter hopelessness of the task before me.

I got the photograph that same day. It was a cabinet vignette of a remarkably handsome girl, and for the moment I could not believe this was the poor woman, the memory of whom, huddled in the gutter as I had first seen her, would forever remain with me, but a second glance showed me that it was indeed the same woman before the storms and blasts of life had furrowed her cheeks and dulled her eyes. Here I saw a face breathing forward happiness and contentment—the face of a woman to be remembered. Beneath a wealth of dark hair were a broad forehead and eyes of marvelous depth and beauty. The chin betokened unusual decision, and it was evident she was not a woman to be lightly dealt with. On the other hand, her nostrils and lips gave the impression that she sought some one to care for and even lean upon and on whom the wealth of no ordinary love would be lavished in return. Altogether it was an exceptional face—one of a woman whose influence for good should have reached far and wide. What terrible fatality had warped her path so that it led through trouble to such a piteous end?

The photographer's name had been erased and I turned the card round, hoping to find some clue on the back, but it was blank. I say the name had been erased, but it had not been completely scratched away, and there were still indications of print, but so trivial that it seemed hopeless to expect any clue therefrom.

My next business was at Scotland Yard. There was just a hope that Harriet Staples had been advertised for as missing by her friends, and if so her photograph would probably be there. I explained my business to an official, and we soon had before us the albums of some years back. We went carefully through them, comparing each one with the photograph I had with me, but of the many thousands I saw, not one bore any resemblance to it, and at last we gave up the search as hopeless. A young detective helped me in my search, and as I was about to place the picture in my pocket he pointed to the nearly obliterated letters at the foot.

"There's the clue, sir, take my word for it. If you could only restore the whole word from those fragments, you would have it at once."

"That's all very well," said I, "but I'm afraid it's an impossible feat."

"I wouldn't be too sure of that," he replied. "I've known a good deal come from a slender hint. Why not have a few facsimiles made of them and send them to experts?"

I left the place with this suggestion ringing in my ears, and as I turned it over in my mind it bore unexpected fruit. Capital! It should be as suggested, but instead of a few facsimiles I would have hundreds of thousands struck off and carried the length and breadth of the land. How? By enlisting the popular press in my cause.

The next day I managed to obtain a letter of introduction to the editor of one of those weeklies which have so hit the public taste that there is scarcely one household in the country which does not buy its weekly copy. To him I broached my plan, which was nothing less than securing the services of his readers to aid me in my search. I asked him to print a facsimile of the almost erased letters in his next issue, with a prize of £50 for the first correct addition of the missing portions. The excitement which the murder had aroused was still great, and the public were following with scarcely abated interest every fresh development of the case.

The editor accepted a big increase in his circulation if his paper became in any way identified with the mystery that surrounded the case. But I shrink from exposing this last move to the gaze of the idle and curious, so I stipulated that for the present, at any rate, the connection between the murder and the problem offered to the public should be kept a secret.

The editor was for a long time unwilling to meet my wishes, but at last a compromise was effected, and the announcement which appeared in that week's issue of his paper read as follows:

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD!
In order that justice may be done to a prisoner, now awaiting his trial, under suspicion of an awful crime, it is necessary that the all but obliterated words given below be restored. At present all that remains is

Lund

and we are empowered to offer a prize of £50 to the individual who first supplies correctly the missing portions of the letters. Bearing in mind that some of our readers must possess photographs taken by the same photographer, and presumably showing the same signature at the foot, we suggest that a careful comparison of the above facsimile be made with the printing at the bottom of any cabinet photographs such reader has. A chance of obtaining the prize therefore lies in many hands. This is no mere puzzle for passing idle hours. A fellow being's life is perhaps dependent upon the correct solution of the problem, and we call upon the public of the United Kingdom to help us to assist the ends of justice and prevent an innocent man suffering death for another's crime.

Within four days 500,000 copies of the "paper were in circulation and at least double that number of willing workers were assisting us."

The replies came fast and furious from within an hour of publication, and one of the staff and myself went through each reply. The majority were of course quite beside the point, and many utterly illogical suggestions were offered. Some looked plausible enough at first sight, but a very little investigation served to show the senders had touched upon the fragments to suit their own convenience. Six hours after the publication of the paper a wire was brought in to us:

"Rogers, Swannan," are the missing words. Letter follows.

We tried to fit in these words to the original, but could not do so, and put Mr. Rogers' telegram aside, pending the arrival of his letter, but regarded the issue of it as extremely doubtful. Then we turned to the next replies that came to hand and went steadily on, but with no success. On my arrival at the newspaper office next morning a large batch of letters was awaiting us, but there

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The editor was for a long time unwilling to meet my wishes, but at last a compromise was effected, and the announcement which appeared in that week's issue of his paper read as follows:

"I thought it better to come myself," he said, "and make sure of it."

"Well, we've tried your words, Mr. Rogers, but we can't make them fit in any way," I replied.

"I'm not surprised at that, sir, for it is special fancy lettering, of which I only had one batch printed. See, this is one of my cabinet mounting cards. You will fit it to a T."

He was right; it did. Trembling with excitement, I handed him the fatal picture.

"Then this is one of your photographs," said I.

He glanced at it and replied: "It is."

"And the lady—do you know who she is?"

"I am not likely to forget. She is Lady Florence Mostyn, daughter of the Duke of Lundy."

CHAPTER VII.
AT THE DUKES OF LUNDY'S.

I never paid away £50 in my life with greater pleasure than I did to Mr. Rogers. I was overjoyed at the success of my plan, and I felt that now, at any rate, we had advanced one step toward the solution of the awful mystery.

The announcement of the identity of the murdered Harriet Staples with the missing daughter of the Duke of Lundy increased a thousandfold the interest of the public, for the case was now transplanted to aristocratic regions and surrounded with a halo of romance, and when it was further known that the discovery was the result of the missing letter competition the excitement was rendered still more universal.

For the moment I was puzzled to know how it was I had not noticed the photograph of Lady Florence Mostyn in the albums at Scotland Yard; for I distinctly remembered seeing her mentioned. I returned there to make inquiries, and to my great surprise found an altogether impossible photograph over her name. No wonder nothing had come from my search. The officials to whom I pointed this out were considerably interested, and the Duke of Lundy was written to on the subject. He replied that the photograph in the album was not the one he had sent when his daughter disappeared and was one, in fact, that he never remembered to have seen before. So here was a further mystery, and the eventual solution of it turned out to be of great consequence to us in our quest.

It was now of the greatest moment to learn something more of the history of the unfortunate lady about whose life so much terrible mystery had hung, and I hastened to put myself in communication with the Duke of Lundy.

His grace was a very peculiar man—a man one instinctively felt it impossible to like, and yet a person whom it would be equally impossible not to respect. He was a politician to the backbone—fancifully courteous, but icily cold. The death of his daughter must have affected him terribly, but he presented an untroubled demeanor to the world, for had she not been dead to him for years? I had one short interview with him, in which he expressed regret at his inability to furnish me with any details of her life that would be of service to me. She had left his roof without a word of warning, and he was absolutely ignorant of her life from that day.

It was evident I should have to look to other quarters for assistance, and for once in a way Dame Fortune favored me



EARLY TOMATOES.

Preparation of the Soil—Setting the Plants in the Field.

While the tomato is adapted to many soils it must be remembered when the aim is early maturity that a too fertile soil or one in which the fertility is widely distributed and which is desirable where a general crop is grown is to be avoided, since such soils tend to produce a too rapid and too large growth of vine, thus partially defeating the purpose in view—namely, a quick growth of plant and a rapid development of fruit. The active fertilizing material should be concentrated within the immediate reach of the roots. A soil not naturally very poor, in which the added fertility may be provided, both as to place and time, as will best serve the purpose, is most desirable. A light, sandy loam, high and well drained, is perhaps the ideal for early tomatoes, provided the proper nourishment is given from artificial sources.

The previous treatment of the soil should be such as to free it from weeds and to leave it in a thoroughly friable condition. A crop of corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes or melons is better to precede tomatoes than a hay crop. A clover or timothy sod or a green crop, such as rye, may, however, precede, provided it is plowed either in fall or very early in spring, in time to permit of a thorough mellowing by cultivation before the plants are set. After this preparation the usual practice is to open furrows 4½ feet each way, throwing the dirt both ways and leaving a furrow at least 8 inches deep and 10 inches wide at the bottom.

The setting in the field should not begin until the weather is settled. A warm, bright day should be selected and the work pushed as rapidly as possible. If set on a cold, dark day, the beginning of growth will not only be greatly retarded, but the early settings are liable to be blasted. The plants should in all cases be thoroughly watered, in order to obviate as far as possible any bad effect from immediate drought or hot weather. If the plants have been grown in boxes, the operation of planting may be carried on as follows:

For carting to the field, a low wheeled wagon, lengthened to 16 feet, on which a plank is placed which will carry about 325 plants, is very convenient. When in the field boys carry the boxes and set them by the hills. Two men follow, take the boxes in hand and turn out the block of earth with the plant. If manure has been used in the hill, this is divided and the plant placed in it and surrounded by the manure. Another man follows with a hoe and draws the loose soil from both sides of the furrow around the plant and presses it firmly with his feet.

Professor E. B. Voorhees recommends in farmers' bulletin No. 76 the treatment of the field and the manner of setting plants here described, and says that plants thus set rarely wilt or feel the effects of the setting, and start at once into new life and vigor of growth. If the conditions are favorable, new roots will be formed in 48 hours.

Forcing Asparagus in the Field.

A method of forcing asparagus in the field recently reported by the Missouri station is: Trenches are made by running a plow twice in a place between the rows so as to throw the soil on to them. The trenches are then made uniform by means of a spade. When finished, they are three or four inches lower than the crown of the plants. They are covered with 12 inch boards resting on four inch blocks on either side of the trenches, thus forming tunnels between the rows. The boards are covered with two or three inches of soil, and over the whole bed five or six inches of horse manure is placed. Steam from the boiler is carried to the end of the central tunnel by a steam pipe, and from there forced into the various tunnels through a steam hose. The steam comes into direct contact with the soil, penetrates it readily, and thereby warms the whole bed uniformly to the desired temperature, keeps the soil moist, and maintains a continuous fermentation of the manure mulch. About five minutes at a time as long as steam could be forced into the tunnels without danger of injuring the plants. This method was first tested at the station in the winter of 1896.

Grain Crops of 1898.

The final estimates of the acreage, production and value of wheat, corn and oats in the United States as given in the crop report of the Department of Agriculture are: Wheat, 44,055,278 acres, 876,148,705 bushels; corn, 77,721,781 acres, 1,924,184,860 bushels; oats, 22,777,110 acres, 730,905,643 bushels.

The acreage of winter wheat for the present season is estimated at 29,968,439, which is 2,311,993 acres greater than the area sown in the fall of 1897 and 4,208,800 acres in excess of the winter wheat area actually harvested in 1898. The acreage of winter rye is estimated at 5.7 per cent less than that of last year.

Maple Sugar Problems.

I anticipate no particular change in methods of making and marketing maple sirup and sugar the coming spring, says a Vermont sugar maker in The New England Homestead. I do anticipate, however, that in the near future there will be inaugurated a new process of reducing maple sap without any application of heat, thus retaining the pure maple flavor without any discoloration. As to deep or shallow tapping, depth should depend on the size of the tree, anywhere from one-half inch to two inches at the most. The deeper the tap the more sugar I make, but at the expense of quality and life of the tree.

IN THE GARDEN.

Protecting the Earliest Plantings From Late Frosts.

It often becomes necessary for gardeners to protect their early plantings from the late frost, and the method most satisfactory will depend largely upon surrounding conditions. In view of these facts a correspondent of The American Agriculturist tells that he finds dirt the most economical covering for nearly all small plants when it is in suitable condition to handle, and it is the most rapidly applied. To cover cabbage plants, press the plant to one side until it lies flat upon the ground; then with a hoe gently draw the soil up over it until it is completely hidden. Sweet corn, potatoes and in fact nearly all plants can be treated in the same way. In uncovering rake the soil off carefully and straighten up the plant, and in a few days it will be growing as well as if it had not been buried.

Tomato plants are sometimes so large and stately that it is impossible to lay them down without breaking, and other means will have to be resorted to. If boxes or large flower pots are not available to turn over them, the earth may be mounded up around them so that they can be buried standing, or, better still, light horse manure can be used for covering. This makes a very efficient covering, especially if shavings have been used for litter, as they lie more closely about the plant than straw. This covering is often used for other plants, especially melons and cucumbers, and is more easily applied than dirt when the ground is wet.

Whatever covering is used do not leave it on too long, so that the plants will begin to heat, even if they have to be covered again in a few days. The length of time plants can be left covered depends altogether on the weather. If it is cold and the soil is moderately dry, they may be left for a few days without injury, but if the weather comes off warm and wet look out and give them air as soon as possible. Glass covered boxes are useful to some extent for starting vines, but the plants must be watched closely and given plenty of air or they will become drawn and tender. A gardener should always be prepared for frost, and good judgment in using the means at hand is essential to success.

Nitrogen Manures.

Concerning nitrogen, the most fugitive as well as most costly ingredient of fertilizers, Dr. Stubbs, state chemist of Louisiana, says in a recent report on analyses of commercial fertilizers:

It unites chemically with three parts of hydrogen to form ammonia (ammonia of shops), every 14 parts of nitrogen making 17 parts by weight of ammonia. It also unites with oxygen to form the basis of nitric acid, two parts of nitrogen requiring five parts of oxygen, and this combination dissolved in water gives nitric acid, a form into which, it is believed, that all organic nitrogen must be dissolved before it can serve as plant food. Nitrogen is offered to the trade in three forms, viz:

Mineral nitrogen in nitrate of soda, containing when pure over 16 per cent nitrogen; nitrate of potash, 14 per cent, and sulphate of ammonia, 21 per cent. Animal nitrogen in dried blood, tankage, azotins, cracklings, fish scrap, leather, wool waste, etc.

Vegetable nitrogen in cotton seed, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, castor pomace and peat.

Blood, tankage, fish scrap, and oil meals are highly active fertilizers, while leather, wool waste and peat are very slowly available.

In the north and England the mineral forms, particularly nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, are largely used for top dressing small grains and grasses, as well as in combinations with phosphoric acid and potash to make complete fertilizers for general use and are very highly esteemed. In the south, on account of the fear of loss by leaching from the soil, they are used with greater care and in much less quantities.

Sugar Beets in Colorado.

Speaking of the Grand Valley, The Irrigation Era says: An ordinary farmer can grow from 16 to 20 tons to the acre and can cultivate and properly attend to from 20 to 30 acres in addition to his regular crops from the remainder of his land.

Where the grower puts out 20 acres of beets he should have a farm of 60 acres devoted to other crops, on which he can rotate in order to maintain tonnage, saccharine and purity, so that 10,500 acres is the necessary area to depend upon for the raw product for a factory of 850 tons capacity.

When the matter of the erection of a sugar factory first came up in the Grand valley a few years ago, several carloads of beets were grown and shipped to the factory at Lehi, Utah, and the factory paid for them upon the basis of 14 to 16 per cent saccharine, with a coefficient of purity of 80.

News and Notes.

Final official statistics for 1898 place the wheat acreage at 44,055,278 and the total production at 876,148,705 bushels, with the value estimated at \$949,770,320.

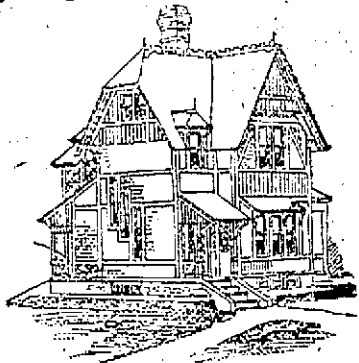
Almost everywhere in Russia the primitive processes of farming are persistently followed by the farmers. The government is now planning for the establishment of a quite extensive system of agricultural education. There are now in Russia 9 schools for higher agricultural instruction, 9 agricultural high schools, 83 lower schools and 39 special courses. Steps have already been taken for the establishment of 50 additional agricultural schools.

Germany supports a "colonial school" for the purpose of training young men to become practical superintendents of estates and plantations, planters, agriculturists, stock raisers and merchants for the German colonial possessions. Similar institutions are maintained in Belgium and Holland.

PLAN FOR A COZY HOME.

Compact, Comfortable and Equipped With Modern Conveniences.
(Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park Place, New York.)

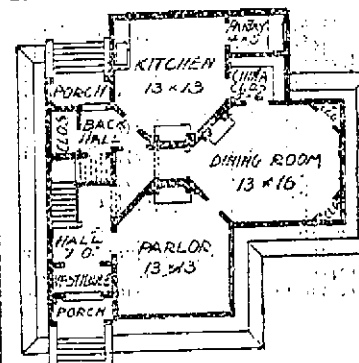
The age of reason has arrived in the matter of architectural style and condition, and the tyranny of the past is left behind. We now move on in new and more enlightened ways, and instead of copying first principles we boldly strike out to create new things, reasoning them out as we go along and thus developing ideas of



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

graceful fitness in works accomplished, which enable us to contrast the present with the past and draw conclusions leading to the advancement of the art of building.

In this age of experience, with so much of good done before us, it is proper reasoning facilities the architect is enabled to discern good and select the good from the bad, and from the standpoint of the good he can carry forward and upward to attain the highest degree of perfection possible. The last few years have been prolific in the rapid advancement of everything pertaining to architecture, not alone in the construction of buildings, but in their equipment. The comforts and conveniences of today were unknown a few years ago. The small cottage home is now equipped with every improvement, and the cost is such that it is easier to have in a modern house than in a house of olden times. Modern times must be equipped with all known helps to better living, and even though it is entirely self-contained, as every isolated country or suburban home is likely to be, this is no barrier. Sanitary plumbing and drainage, gaslighting, steam or hot water heating, electric bells, speaking

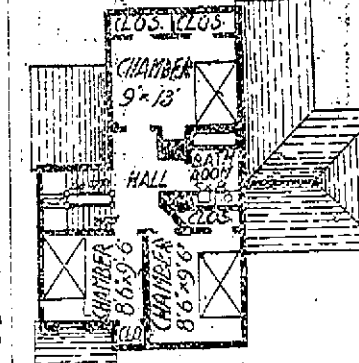


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

tubes, gas for heating or cooking purposes—all are possible. Science and invention have created all these and they fit just such isolated cases, and these who do not avail themselves of them miss the actual comforts of life and are bordering on medieval times.

In the home building of today the reasoning architect takes all items into account, from the site to the family methods of life, and weaves them together into one practical whole. And when this subject is properly considered the experienced architect will hardly ever err as to the cost or the fitness, for he does everything with a purpose—to fill a want, to satisfy a position—with the end in view of his own advancement, which at the same time advances the best interests of those who employ him, showing that age, reason and experience count for most in this art and that they are necessary qualities.

In this design reason holds sway, the plan and its embellishments being suited to special needs and surroundings. The first floor consists of a parlor, dining room and kitchen, with a large vestibule and front hall, with a fireplace in each room. The dining room has two corner



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

closets, where the more select clothes may be kept on exhibition. A large closet in the back hall, where children may keep their boots, rubbers, coats and skates, is also a very desirable feature.

The second floor consists of three good bedrooms, each provided with a fine closet, a most important factor in modern planning. The bathroom is located conveniently and of easy access, fitted with all modern improvements and appliances. This design is well worthy of consideration by all those who contemplate building a home.

Measuring Window Shades.

In measuring for an outside shade on a flat casing give the length from the middle of the casing to the window sill, and for the width measure two inches on each side. If the casing has a molding, find a place suitable for a bracket when measuring. In measuring the width of the window for an inside shade be exact in the measure. Either the top or the bottom of the window should be measured—never across the middle. State whether the shade is going on the top, bend or in the run of the window; also the thickness of the sash. A sketch for a sweep window should go inside. Take all measurements with a foot rule if possible.—American Homes.

Public Buildings.

A reminiscence in the beauty of a municipal life is directly traceable to Russell, Lord Rossmore and his followers. The city and beauty that may be called a public building are coming to be appreciated. St. George's hall in Liverpool is representative of the beauty and grandeur of municipal life.—Exchange.

A HANDSOME EXTERIOR.

And the Interior Keeps Pace With Outside Appearance.
(Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park Place, New York.)

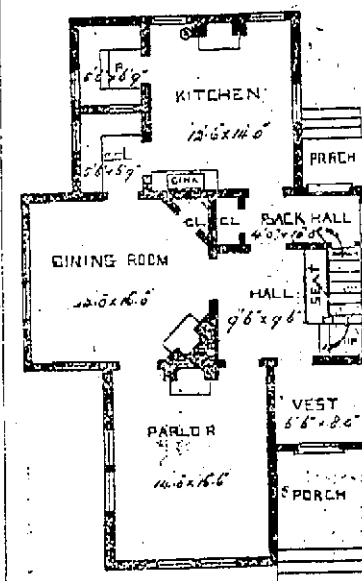
The good old book says that no man can serve two masters; for he will hate one and love the other. So it is in architecture. If we try to mix styles and use two foreign



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

ideas in one structure, one of them surely spoils the other and the strongest contradictions present themselves. In all things a thorough understanding of the best principles will lead to a clear definition of them, and this knowledge will be the power that will determine correctness, prevent opposites and produce that fitness which is so admired as the harbinger of the greatest beauty put into practical form.

Man has grown to be a very luxurious animal. He wants many comforts. He lives in an age in which he sees others having these things and thinks he cannot get along unless he, too, has them. He must have all the latest and best improve-

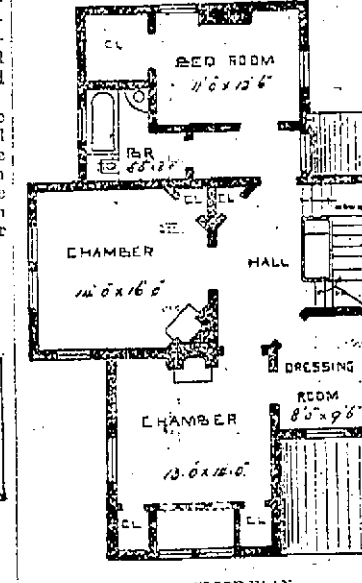


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

ments and the correct style and be in the height of the prevailing fashion. All this, of course, means cost and large incomes. It is perhaps a safe prophecy that we are just entering upon an era of prosperity, a time when the building of houses will be general. In this era, one can build better than before, can embellish, enlarge and equip with greater hands, for when money is plentiful is the time to spend it; when it is scarce, we must forbear. But let us profit by the past. Let us not rejoice in vain glories, but make the future bright with the greatest degree of common sense. Let fitness be our watchword, and suitability will become our portion.

By our homes we are justly measured, and they should therefore be pleasing and lasting.

What people really need nowadays for this home are a handsome exterior and a



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

convenient interior, which we have tried to provide in this column. By carefully studying the plans we think they will say we are right and our judgment is good. This house contains every improvement and convenience known to modern home builders. It is a design that would be entitled to first prize in any competition.

Art and Decoration.

A new use for rugs in the house is to form a wallcovering around the room with them. In Turkey and Persia, where the exquisite oriental rugs are used exclusively for floor covering, they run the ends of a rug too large for a room up the sides of the walls and tack them there. The effect is strikingly artistic and far less injurious to the rugs than to turn the ends under. In several of the large importing houses in this country examples of this method of decorating the sides as well as the floor of the rooms with rugs are given. Long, narrow rugs of vivid patterns are even made for this side decoration. They take the place of the ordinary wallcovering, and when artistically arranged they produce an exquisite finish to the room. One large rug may be tacked up on either end, and the other two sides are filled in with smaller rugs made to fit the spaces. A room furnished in this way has a warmer and brighter effect than one carpeted.

A Box For Baby.

I saw a novelty in a box the other day. It was in the shape of a huge pecking box, covered outside and in with bright orange. The inside was well padded, and the broad side had hinges. At the top there were two hooks. When baby was placed inside, with all her toys, she was supposed to hold sway for many a long hour while mother was busy with other duties or perhaps the nurse had a day off.—Cor. American Homes.



THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Next to the Greatest of Farm Pests in the United States.

An insect that can adapt itself to all the climatic conditions and crop variations between North Dakota and Texas must necessarily present an entertaining if somewhat disconcerting variety in its complex and elusive life history. Investigators of the habits of the destructive Hessian fly seem to concede, however, that this insect may be said, for all practical purposes, to live only on wheat, rye and barley, and that it will not perpetuate itself on other crops. Throughout an immense territory in the United States where wheat is grown in close proximity to oats, timothy and other grasses there is no record of the fly's attack upon these crops. In a recent monograph of the department of agriculture on the Hessian fly in the United States it is told that the attacks of the fly upon the plants produce very characteristic effects, generally so distinctive that the appearance of a field will at once indicate to a practiced eye the presence of the pest. The effects differ with the season, perhaps, more properly, with the stage of growth of the wheat plant at the time of attack.

In the autumn the eggs are laid upon the early appearing leaves, and the passage of the larva down the sheath carries them down to or below the surface of the ground, often very near to the root itself. Here their presence causes more or less swelling of the base of leaf and culm, scarcely enough to be counted a gall formation, but the immediate effect seems to be a stimulus at the point of attack. Indeed the affected plants present a darker green color, which has been recognized by farmers as indicative of Hessian fly attack, this color to be followed later by a brownish and then a yellowish color for the infested tillers. If the plant is attacked early and falls to tiller, the result is death of the whole plant. If tillers have already formed, the larva may enter but only a part of them, and the others may develop into healthy stalks and furnish the basis for a crop.

The attack in spring, being made usually after the stalks are well formed, the eggs are placed in the lower leaves and the larva, as a rule, will be found just above the first joint. Their presence here so weakens the stalk that it bends over, the upper part of the stalk falling to a horizontal position and at right angles to the base. The appearance of these fallen stalks is particularly characteristic, and an examination will bring to view the larva or puparia just below the bend and above the lower joint. Rarely the larva may occur above the second or third joint, and it is stated that sometimes they pass below the ground, as with the autumn brood, and in such case the stalk falls by breaking at the surface of the ground. These facts have a value not only as a means of distinguishing the Hessian fly from other wheat pests, but it can easily be seen that the position of the larva must be a determining factor in the adoption of certain measures of control.

One cheerful fact, made prominent in the literature of the Hessian fly, is the abundance of its natural enemies. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the parasites of the fly, since to them probably is due the usual scarcity of the insect. It is estimated by writers who have dealt with the subject that fully nine-tenths of the Hessian flies are destroyed by parasites, a circumstance which accounts for the fact that the Hessian fly is seldom abundant or excessively destructive for more than one year at a time in any particular locality. Bulletin No. 16 of the department of agriculture describes all these friendly parasites and also recounts the various remedies practiced against the Hessian fly.

Cheap Boxes For Tomato Plants.

For transplanting seedling tomatoes many persons now use the cheap plant boxes, 6 by 6 by 5 inches, in the greenhouse, rather than to transfer to a cold frame. In putting the plants in the boxes one man fills each box about half full of a compost made up preferably of an even mixture of horse and cow manure, to which is added for each ton an equivalent of from 20 to 25 pounds of nitrogen in the form of dried blood, tankage or cottonseed meal, and then passes the box to another man, who fills the remaining space with any good soil—that from the bench in the greenhouse answers the purpose—and the box is then placed upon the bench in the greenhouse. From this time on the plants should be well watered and the temperature kept at from 60 degrees to 75 degrees F. in the daytime and not lower than 50 degrees at night, with proper ventilation as needed. If these conditions are carefully complied with, this plan will be strong and healthy.

Spring Wheats.

In tests of 48 varieties of spring wheat at the Ontario experimental farms Bart Trememay, Wild Goose, Medeah, Sorrentina, and Algiers were the most productive of the coarse grained wheats and Herion-Bearded, Saxonia, Konigsberg, Red Fern, Red Fife, Colorado, Rio Grande, Washington, Wellman Fife and Blue Democrat among the fine grained varieties. Herion Bearded in nine years' trials has given an average yield of 26.5 bushels per acre at an average weight of 43.1-3 pounds per measured bushel. In general broadcasting gave better results than drilling. The first seeding of wheat, made April 19, gave a better yield than the later ones. As the time of seeding advanced the crop decreased in quantity and quality.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

Flowing, Seeding and Tests of Varieties at the Kansas Station.

In a comparison of spring plowed, fall plowed and unplowed land for oats the best yields for five years in succession were obtained from the spring plowed land. The average yield was 37.4 bushels per acre, or about 2 bushels more than was obtained from the fall plowed or unplowed land.

In experiments carried on for five years the best yields were obtained from oats sown the first or second week in March. These plants also grew taller and had larger panicles than those from later seedings.

Light, common and heavy oats were used for seed. The common grain was the grain as it came from the thrasher. The average yields for eight years were 27.5, 28.89 and 30.9 bushels per acre respectively.

Trials with different methods of seeding were carried on for seven years. The seed was sown broadcast and with a hoe drill, a shoe drill with press wheels and a shoe drill without press wheels. The average yields were 26.24, 28.34, 30 and 31.54 bushels per acre respectively.

The average results for seven years from different rates of seeding were as follows: One bushel of seed per acre yielded 24.65 bushels; 1½ bushels, 27.87 bushels; 3 bushels, 29.13 bushels; 3½ bushels, 30.86 bushels; 4 bushels, 30.43 bushels; 4½ bushels, 30.43 bushels; 5 bushels, 28.79 bushels.

Land subsoiled in the fall of 1895 yielded 32.56 bushels of oats per acre, while unsubsoiled land yielded 33.17 bushels. "Subsoiling has almost invariably decreased the yield of wheat, corn and oats on the college farm."

Fall plowed and spring plowed land was packed with Campbell's subsoil plow previous to seeding. Fall plowed land packed once yielded at the rate of 29.37 bushels, and the plots packed three times yielded at the rate of 29.34 bushels per acre. The unpacked fall plowed land yielded 35.49 bushels per acre. Spring plowed land packed once yielded at the rate of 27.67 bushels per acre, and plots packed three times yielded at the rate of 30.37 bushels per acre. Unpacked spring plowed land yielded 32.24 bushels per acre.

Among the varieties tested for seven years the so called red varieties, such as Pedigreed, Red Rust Proof, Red Rust Proof and Red Georgia, have given the most satisfactory results in general.

With the use of "Ceres" the percentage of smut was reduced from 19.03 to 5.88.

Colorado Facts and Figures.

From the lively synopsis of figures, facts and fancies about the agriculture of Colorado with which The Field and Farm rounds up the year 1898 a few detached items are here presented:

Truck growing is steadily and surely making progress in Colorado, and this means farming fewer acres in a more sensible and scientific way. This is of course near the larger towns and the canning factories.

The possibilities of artesian wells all over Colorado must engage attention within the next few years. The case of 2,000 artesian wells in San Luis valley may be duplicated in other parts of the Rocky mountain region. Recently in the Uncompahgre valley of Montrose county at a depth of 188 feet an artesian flow was struck. The water was soft and pure.

It is becoming the custom among farmers in the southern part of the state to plow up a few acres of old alfalfa each year. This newly broken alfalfa sod is the very best ground, rich, mellow, productive. Eighty bushels of corn have been grown from such ground.

The Colorado canning factories have had a good year with a pack amounting to 650,000 cases.

The fruit industry has grown to such proportions as to attract the attention of buyers not only throughout the United States, but in foreign countries as well.

The Handling of Irrigation Waters.

The loss from evaporation is much less than is generally supposed, and as the seepage waters are used several times over the loss in that direction is not to be strongly condemned, says the Denver Field and Farm. Some of the ditch companies are now considering the scheme of cementing the bottoms of the ditches, and Professor Carpenter believes this may be a good plan, although it will greatly interfere with seepage upon which we have of late depended so much for some of our most regular sources of supply. The cementing will doubtless come in time, as will the pipe system, by which no water is allowed to escape except for application directly to the land. At present conditions are such in this state that pipe lines could not be made to pay in ordinary operations, but 50 years hence, when our population shall have become so much greater, an expedient of this kind will be a necessity, which all irrigators will have to adopt.

An Alfalfa Patch.

One acre of well set alfalfa will pasture at least 16 head of hogs and then furnish hay enough to winter them. I do not believe that there are very many farms in Kansas where a piece of land cannot be found that is good for alfalfa or could be made so alfalfa would grow upon it so as to make a hog pasture for from 50 to 100 hogs. Nearly all of the creek bottoms will raise alfalfa. In heavy clay land requires extra work in the way of subsoiling and should slope enough so as to drain it. The great danger in clay land is the roots will penetrate to a certain depth and be there checked by the heavy soil or clay, and the water following and not being able to penetrate deeper, the roots will rot. Alfalfa is a deep rooter, and we have instances of roots 20 to 30 feet long. In the Arkansas valley the roots go to the water, 10 or 15 feet, in about three years.—Kansas Farmer.

TRAGEDY OF THE FENCE.

Missouri Fodder in Which the Bilyeas Were Shot Full of Holes.

Bloody feuds from rail fences grow, or from some other equally insignificant cause, and there is no place on earth where family quarrels are more lasting or more sanguinary than in the southern and southwestern states. When, in Christian county, in the Ozark region of Missouri, the Meadows declared war upon the Bilyeas because the latter family resented the announcement of the former that a fence owned in common should be removed, the hostilities resulted in the death of three of the defendants and the wounding of one of the aggressors.

The two families are so united by intermarriage that it is hard to pick out a certain member of either and say with any degree of exactness just what he or she is.

After it is all over, old Johnny Bilyeu declares, notwithstanding that he lost a son and two grandsons, it "was a bully good scarp," and he wouldn't have missed it for any number of sons and grandsons. The Meadows and one of the surviving Bilyeas are under arrest, and will be tried for murder, but old Johnny Bilyeu says "it's a shame to hang a feller for killing his man in a fight, even if he is a Medder, darn him, and has been killing Bilyeas."

For old Johnny is past 80 years old, and has been in many a standup fight. He shoved ammunition to his son, Steve, and his two grandsons, Jimmie and Pete, and cheered them on with cries of "Give 'em hell!" But, as it turned out, it was a game of take as well as take, and nobly did the Bilyeas take it.

About the middle of November Bud Meadows got his volunteers together and started out to raze that fence, which divided the two farms. He had leveled only a little gap when Steve Bilyeu and his son Pete came running out from their house with guns in their hands. There was a cessation of the leveling just then, and the work was postponed till the week after Thanksgiving. Then once more Bud got his cohorts together and sallied forth. This time his men were armed, and they confronted armed men. The procession moved in the following order: From the Meadows house came Bud Meadows, Bob Meadows, Jake Bilyeu, Steve's brother, Hosea Bilyeu, Steve's cousin, and the husband of Steve's sister, Frank Tabor, who had married Steve's daughter; Martin Bilyeu, Steve's brother's boy; and Mrs. Bud Meadows, and Mrs. Bob Meadows, daughters of Steve's brother. Notwithstanding their contrary names and relationships, they all were Meadows.

The enemy advanced to the scrap in this order: Steve Bilyeu, with his sons Jimmie and Pete; Mrs. Steve Bilyeu, with a big pruning knife, and in the rear, hurrying along as well as his aged legs would carry him, was the redoubtable patriarch, old Jimmy Bilyeu, who carried his eighty years and his gun with equal ease.

Some one fired a shot—who no one knows nor cares. But it was the signal for the opening of the battle. It was hardly an equal contest, as the Meadows outnumbered the Bilyeas, but the latter kept up their end pretty well. Frank Tabor was hit, and an instant later Steve Bilyeu fell. Mrs. Bilyeu skipped over the fence, and with her knife pruned off a piece of Bud Meadows' arm. While she was thus engaged, Jimmie and Pete, her two sons, fell beside their father, and the greater part of the Bilyeas, being horsed combat, the Meadows withdrew.

Mrs. Steve leaped across the offending fence and knelt beside the warm bodies of her husband and sons. There was little that she said—she never wastes words or tears on those who fall in a glorious fight. Going home for help, she had the bodies removed to the house, and the funeral was attended by all the good people in the neighborhood except the Meadows.

Arrests followed, and this feature of the affair gripped old Johnny greatly, for, as he said: "It's a shame to hang a feller for killing his man in a good fight, even if he is a Medder, darn him, and has been killing Bilyeas."

Jewelry for Buddha's Tooth.

The solitary tooth of Buddha is to be contained in what will probably be the most valuable offer in the world. A Shan chieftain recently sent to Moumein, in Burma, an emerald ring, in order that the Burmese Buddhists might include it among the jewels which they are going to send to Ceylon in order to adorn the tooth-holding coffer. Jewelry worth 50,000 rupees had been already received from Rangoon and Mandalay, and the Moumein Buddhists have themselves secured jewelry to the value of 85,000 rupees. Thus the total value of the jewelry adorning the coffer will be about three and a half lakhs (\$170,000).

Folks.

"Papa," said the young mother, "I have decided on a name for baby. We will call her Imogen." "Papa was lost in thought for a few minutes. He did not like the name, but if he opposed it his wife would have her own way. "That's nice," said he, presently. "My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she will take it as a compliment." "We will call her Mary, after my mother," was the stern reply.

No Returns.

"Water is full of sad memories to me." "Why so?" "I once fed a girl